FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Latin America

Vol VI No 144 *28 July 1981*

ARGENTINA

President Roberto Viola Speaks at CFA Meeting B 1
News Conference Follows B 3
Polish Boats Fishing Near Malvinas Protested B 4
Army Commander Announces Creation of New Corps B 4

CENTRAL AMERICA

BELIZE

Independence Date Announcement Causes Disorders P 1

COSTA RICA

Terrorist Document Levels Charges at U.S. Embassy P 1
President Defends Government Price Policy P 2
New Agrarian Policy P 2
Nicaraguan Leader Declines Political Asylum P 3
FRG, French Ministers To Arrive 4, 7 August P 3

EL SALVADOR

Reportage on Army, Guerrilla Movements, Clashes P 4
Three Banks Blown Up P 4
FMLN War Bulletin [Radio Venceremos] P 4
San Miguel Emergency Decree P 4
Electric Towers Off Limits P 5
Safe To Return to San Lorenzo P 5
Paracentral Front Reports [Radio Venceremos] P 5
FMLN Western Front Reports [Radio Venceremos] P 6
Ambush Near Jocoaitique [Radio Venceremos] P 7
Farm Attacked, 21 Killed P 7
68 Killed in Recent Incidents P 7
Usulutan Powerlines Destroyed [Radio Venceremos] P 8
19-23 July FMLN Actions [Radio Venceremos] P 8
Electric Towers Attacked [Radio Venceremos] P 8
More Power Outages [Radio Venceremos] P 9
Seven Cities Without Power [Radio Venceremos] P 9
Rumors Circulate About President's Kidnapping P 10
Duarte Denies Kidnapping P 10
War, Other Factors Contributing to Economic Crisis P 10
[LA PRENSA GRAFICA 24 Jul]
Minister Denies Crisis P 10
Crisis Stressed at Symposium P 11
Venceremos on Economic Crisis P 11
Private Sector Should be Represented in Junta P 12
[EL DIARIO DE LOY 24 Jul]
Junta Not To Have Businessman P 12

GUATEMALA

Belizean Independence Will Not Be Recognized P 13
No Armed Invasion P 13
Exiles Say Invasion of Nicaragua Planned P 13
Army Will Not Join P 14
Paper Says Results of Nassau Meeting Not Clear P 14
[DIARIO DE CENTRO AMERICA 16 Jul]
Reportage on Army, Guerrilla Movements, Skirmishes P 15
Four Redoubts Dismantled P 15
Battle in Downtown Sector P 16
Police Station Attacked P 16
Suppliers of U.S.-Made Arms to Guerrillas Sought [Havana] P 16
Irish Guerrilla Priest Interviewed, Photographed P 17

HONDURAS

Government Protests Territorial Violations P 17
Sandinist Attacks Reported P 17

NICARAGUA

Nunez Responds to Confirmation of Invasion Plans P 18
Ortega Talks to Radio Venceremos on U.S. Policy P 18
Uruguayan Leftist Leader on Nicaraguan Revolution [Havana] P 18
Costa Rican Communist Leader Praises Nicaragua [Havana] P 19
Jose Davila Says Forum To Continue Out in Open P 20
CUS To Continue Participation P 20

CUBA

28th Anniversary of Moncada Assault Commemorated Q 1
Fidel Castro Speech Q 1
Nicaragua's Ortega Speech Q 19
Castro Interview With Mexican Newspaper Reported O 21
Castro Sends Letter to Isle of Youth Mozambicans Q 22
BCP Official Takov Arrives in Havana for Visit Q 22

PRESIDENT ROBERTO VIOLA SPEAKS AT CFA MEETING

PY251937 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2342 GMT 24 Jul 81

[Text] Concordia, Entre Rios, 24 Jul (NA)--Today President Roberto Viola warned the country that he does not have "many alternatives to choose from" to solve "the lengthy crisis which has caused our nation so much harm." However, he maintained that "we must encourage, support and maintain a positive attitude."

During a speech here tonight at the closing ceremony of the Federal Agricultural and Livestock Council (CFA) meeting the president appealed for a combination of "intelligence with ability in order to reach a definite understanding."

Viola requested "patience to allow all the economic conditions to converge" and resorted "once again" to the "effort and enthusiasm of all men, enterprises and organizations of the rural area for this phase of the national economy."

Viola arrived shortly before 1800 in Concordia, a rich area in the agricultural and livestock field on the border of Entre Rios Province, and was met by government authorities including Agriculture Minister Jorge Aguado. The president's speech which started at 2100 was broadcast to the nation over radio and television.

Before the assembly, composed of the agriculture and livestock ministers or secretaries of each province, Viola stated: "It has never been, and never will be easy to conciliate desires and achieve harmony, but it is even more difficult when the desire to produce is subject to caution, fear or mere speculation; because when this happens goods and opportunities for income become scarce, tensions increase and reasoning lacks power and lucidity."

The chief of state said: "We must not be deceived. The lengthy crisis which has caused our nation so much harm, after leading to confusion and conflict, has not left us many alternatives to choose from. We must encourage, support and maintain a positive attitude. Every sector must understand that our political progress, our position in the world and, therefore, our future as a nation, depend on our capacity to combine intelligence with ability in order to reach a definite understanding for a project of permanent and steady development."

The president said that he was aware that "the current cost of money cannot harmonize, not even by resorting to the most sophisticated theories, with the evolutionary rhythm of agricultural and livestock exports."

He pointed out that "this is a problem which the government has tackled partially" through a system of loans, and announced that the government "will continue to correct it progressively until it reaches an overall solution continuing to firmly implement a policy aimed at granting the productive activities a new financial framework."

Viola pointed out that "it is necessary to be patient to allow the new economic conditions to converge, only granting a strictly transitory value to the measures which are only aimed at avoiding speculation or instability, which will only lead to delaying the general improvement we seek."

He requested "all the men, enterprises and organizations of the Argentine rural sector to once again support this phase of the national economy with their effort and enthusiasm."

He asserted that the government has the best and firmest of intentions to approach your concerns in the most "broadminded, understanding and equitable manner."

At the meeting Viola pointed out that "we can mention the undeniable increase of our agriculture and livestock production as one of the achievements of the national reorganization process."

The president said that he could assert that "without exceptions, the prices of the agriculture and livestock production have experienced a sizeable or very sizeable increase, thus turning exploitation, primary industrial activities and exports--which have experienced a not very promising or simply dangerous momentary situation--more profitable."

Viola reviewed the use the rural sector made of the credits granted by the government to reactivate production and pointed out the "positive change" experienced by activities such as "the wool production in the Patagonia area, the production of tobacco, mate, sugar, legumes, fruit, milk byproducts and wine."

He stated: "The agriculture and livestock policy is fulfilling the main objective assigned us when we took over the leadership: to reactivate the economy."

He admitted that "although the change made in the rate of exchange has been a relief and encouragement, certain sectors of the rural field are faced with difficulties due to excessive indebtedness."

According to the president, that "indebtedness--we should recognize it and mark it well--stemmed, in most cases, from a desire for legitimate improvement and expansion based on sincere expectations."

"The government is doing its best to solve these situations," Viola stated, and acknowledged that the problems are "more urgent and frequent in national areas more difficult to exploit due to distance and climatic conditions."

To face the problems, he said, "let us make use of prudence, remain calm; let us disregard abstract proposals and try to make our acts simple, waiting with patience for them to yield results; then calmly and with modesty evaluate the results and act accordingly."

However, he pointed out, "This will not be sufficient if we cannot count on the cooperation of the farmers," with whom "we have many common points of view."

The president reiterated that "the principles of the process (of national reorganization) require that we make the participation effective" and he asked the authorities present at the meeting to accept criticism as part of participation, since "when it is given honestly, no matter how painful it is, it should be listened to."

Viola said that "to advance firmly toward democracy will require the commitment of all Argentines, and especially of those who are responsible for leading and making decisions in their respective fields of action."

Viola continued: "Now I will add that there can be participation only if government members display an open attitude and style, a disposition to consult. This means to get acquainted with the situation in the most direct way possible. This means to try together with interested parties--namely individuals, organizations, sectors, communities--those actions which entail changes capable of affecting their living conditions, their work of their development. It also means listening carefully to and evaluating thoroughly their proposals and initiatives and considering them to be guided by a desire for the common good and by general conce[illegible]s--and to do all this while making public the different positions and arguments, so that they come to the attention of all those who might be interested."

The president, in ending his speech, emphasized that "the government has placed its trust in and has committed a substantial part of its resources to the agricultural and livestock raising sector in order to bring about a rapid recuperation and the maximum use of the available productive capacity."

Viola promised "before the farmers of the nation" the maximum government effort "to continue to the real and effective normalization of the country's rural economy, in our journey toward a solid and stable democracy."

News Conference Follows

PY251932 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1238 GMT 25 Jul 81

[Text] Concordia, 25 Jul (NA)--President Roberto Viola has stated that the country is ready to begin its opening toward political organizations and disclaimed advocating "an agreement or truce" between the labor and business sectors.

Asked whether "the Argentine Government believes that the time has come to begin the opening toward political organizations," Viola laconically replied: "I can give you a direct answer: Yes."

About the second issue he said that "the national government is not encouraging a truce of any kind; it is merely seeking agreements between the various parties involved in order to resolve a current contingency whose consequences affect all sectors."

Viola made these remarks during a news conference held last night at the local city hall after he had addressed the nation. He added that the businessmen, because of the financial crisis and the recession; and the workers, because of this same recession and the low salaries, "are suffering the consequences of the current economic situation."

Viola also spoke about the multiparty talks called by the Radical Civil Union and the problems with newsprint.

On the announced intentions of the multiparty coalition to invite the church, the armed forces and even the government for a dialogue about the present and future of the nation, Viola said: "It would be difficult to invite us for a dialogue. We are the ones who want to invite all the country's political and representative sectors for a dialogue."

He indicated: "I feel that it would be somewhat illogical to invite the government for a dialogue on issues chosen by sectors which, irrespective of the representativity they may have, can hardly equal that of the government."

Asked for an opinion on the multiparty talks, Viola said: "It is a constructive effort which expedites the development of the process whose final objective is the establishment of a solid, republican, representative, federal, modern and stable democracy in our country."

On the subject of newsprint and in response to a question about the progress of studies aimed at resolving the problems voiced by the highest-ranking leaders of the Argentine Newspaper Owners Association (ADEPA), during his meeting with them at the Olivos residence, Viola said that "an in-depth, exhaustive study of the problem is being conducted in order to come up with a solution capable of truly taking into account the interests of the various parties involved."

Among other important issues, Viola's news conference also dealt with the economic status quo. Asked about it, the president reiterated that the appropriate ministries are studying various measures but did not disclose any of the latter.

Another journalist asked President Viola whether Edgardo Sajon and Hector Hidalgo Sola, who have been missing for several years, could be classed as missing by their own decision, arrested at the disposal of the Executive Branch or dead.

"Do you think that I could believe that Ambassador Hidalgo Sola has decided to disappear on his own free will? Do you think, by any chance, that I could believe that Hidalgo Sola is under arrest at the disposal of the Executive Branch?" Viola asked in turn.

He added that "Ambassador Hidalgo Sola's problem is of primary importance for the government because it involves the disappearance of an Argentine ambassador, of a political appointee of the process of national reorganization," and that "if the government has said nothing about Hidalgo Sola's fate it is obvious that it knows nothing about him."

He also said: "I believe that there is only one possibility, unless someone wants to hint at something else or believe that the national government could have had something to do with the disappearance of Hidalgo Sola. If someone has any doubts in this regard, you better disabuse them of those doubts quickly."

He was also asked whether it is possible for Argentina to send a contingent of troops for the Sinai Peace Force. To this he answered that "nothing can be anticipated for the time being."

In response to another question, Viola reaffirmed the government's trust in Pope John Paul II's performance in the mediation over the border conflict with Chile. As to whether students will be allowed to participate in university activities [as received] Viola said that "the university should not remain aloof from national developments, but it should not be overpoliticized."

POLISH BOATS FISHING NEAR MALVINAS PROTESTED

PY250055 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2349 GMT 24 Jul 81

[Text] Buenos Aires, 24 Jul (NA)--The commander in chief of the navy reported tonight that units of the navy had detected six Polish flag fishing boats in Argentine jurisdictional waters south of the Malvinas Islands. Following is the communique:

"The commander in chief of the navy reports that today the Polish flag fishing boats Calmar, Norwal, Sejwac, Wtoznik, Pletwal and Mustel were sighted and traced south of the Malvinas Islands while engaging in fishing in Argentina territorial waters.

"In performing its specific mission to protect and safeguard Argentine maritime sovereignty, the navy despatched from the fleet the destroyer Domeq Garcia and naval aviation search aircraft, thus confirming the boats' presence. Consequently, the Polish fleet commander was forced to interrrupt their activities, and the appropriate protest was lodged with him."

ARMY COMMANDER ANNOUNCES CREATION OF NEW CORPS

PY251640 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1533 GMT 25 Jul 81

[Text] San Carlos de Bariloche, 22 Jul (NA)--Argentine Army Commander in Chief Gen Leopoldo Galtieri has announced in this city that the Andes Corps will be created by the end of the year starting with the 6th Mountain Infantry Brigade headquartered in Neuquen and the 8th Mountain Infantry Brigade headquartered in Mendoza.

Galtieri made this announcement when speaking to the troops this morning at the parade ground of the Mountain Infantry Military School in this city, on the occasion of an advance commemoration of Mountain Infantryman's Day, which is on 5 August when the commander in chief of the army will be in the United States.

The ceremony was attended by Gen Jose Villareal, commander of the V Corps; Gen Fernando Exequiel Verplaetsen, commander of the 6th Mountain Infantry Brigade; and Gen Nestor Castelli, commander of the 12th Infantry Brigade of Misiones.

BELIZE

INDEPENDENCE DATE ANNOUNCEMENT CAUSES DISORDERS

PA271307 Paris AFP in Spanish 1049 GMT 27 Jul 81

[Excerpts] Belize, 27 Jul (AFP)--Sporadic disturbances broke out here last night, Sunday, shortly after the London Foreign Office announced 21 September as the date of independence of this British country.

Groups of youths belonging to the Belize Action Movement [Movimiento de Accion de Belize--MAB], which is opposed to the terms of independence, erected barricades in the streets and stoned police vehicles and shop windows. The groups would disperse and start again farther away.

The initial reports do not mention any injuries.

COSTA RICA

TERRORIST DOCUMENT LEVELS CHARGES AT U.S. EMBASSY

PA242158 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 24 Jul 81

[Text] Documents have been seized from terrorists accusing the U.S. Embassy of financing the Free Costa Rica Movement [MCRL]. Confidential documents which were found in the safe house that the terrorists had in (Mojotal) made charges against politicians and the former public security minister.

One document says that former minister Carlos Arguedas Lefranc had given the orders against Radio Noticias del Continente. The document also says that Mario Echandi would be supported by the MCRL. Another portion of the document says that Abraham Crocamo was the contact between the Nicaraguan counterrevolution and former minister Arguedas Lefranc. The document asserts that the MCRL is going to give all its support to Mario Echandi.

The text of the document dated 13 February 1981 seized from the terrorists says that Abraham Crocamo entered the country in mid-January this year and visited MCRL president Bernal Urbina. On that occasion, Crocamo told Urbina that he had an important gift for Arguedas Lefranc and they talked about the Radio Noticias del Continente station. Crocamo insisted that this station had to be shut down by any means. He stayed in the country for a few days and then left for Miami.

On 11 February 1981 there was a meeting attended by Bernardo Gomez, another man named Polanco, Bernal Urbina and Fernando Lozada. The purpose of this meeting was to have (Nasar) explain to the MCRL his relations with Crocamo. (Nasar) said that he had recently retired from MCRL activities, but since the situation of the country and of the area was changing, he had decided to rejoin the movement. He explained that Crocamo was staying at a house [words indistinct] and that the day of the meeting he left the country and went to Miami. He said that Crocamo was the direct liaison between the Nicaraguan counterrevolutionaries [words indistinct] and that the counterrevolution was paying Arguedas Lefranc. He added that Crocamo's first visit in mid-January was to plan a situation which is currently affecting Radio Noticias del Continente.

The terrorist document accused the U.S. Embassy of financing the MCRL. Further on, the report says that (Nasar) said they were waiting for the results of canceling the frequency of the radio station and if it did not work they would have to take another armed action against Radio Noticias del Continente. (Nasar) added that another of Crocamo's plans was through the UTD [expansion unknown] to start controlling the communists and that a series of raids was to be carried out on the homes of communists under the pretext of searching for arms.

At the end of the meeting (Nasar) place himself at the service of the MCRL. He said he had good contacts with the National Security Agency and that he was willing to give information on all matters handled by this agency that might be of interest to the MCRL.

The last paragraph of the document released today states that Bernal Urbina is very pleased becuase, according to him, the Yankee embassy has promised to finance MCRL activities by providing $5,000 per month. The MCRL in turn, will fully support Mario Echandi in the elections.

PRESIDENT DEFENDS GOVERNMENT PRICE POLICY

PA261727 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1330 GMT 26 Jul 81

[Text] The official ceremonies to celebrate the 157th anniversary of the historic annexation of Guanacaste to Costa Rica were held in Nicoya yesterday. The events were presided over by President Rodrigo Carazo, his wife, ministers and several ranking government officials. The president took advantage of this occasion to inaugurate a new water tank, the new slaughter house and the reconstruction of the Nicoya Stadium installations. Several government institutions aided the local community in building these projects.

Carazo issued a lengthy message which had been read during the government council session dedicated to the Guancaste annexation. In his message, Carazo vigorously defended the price policy of his government, noting that the producer must be paid just prices. He said that the government decision has resulted in complaints by the man in the city, but this same man gladly pays 40 colones to go to the movies while he could get beans for his family for 2 months for that amount of money.

Carazo said that there are thousands of farmers who are increasingly dispersed and isolated and they are one of the most important pillars of our democracy.

The president of the republic added that it is interesting to compare the reaction of Costa Ricans when an imported article goes up and their reaction in the face of a just price for a local product. The price of wheat will be increased this week because of an adjustment in the exchange of currency, he announced. The traditional attitude has been to pay higher prices for imported products without protesting, he noted. Carazo said that only if just prices are paid to local producers will they work hard, and that those who are demanding the freezing of prices, like the communists, are making the country run the risk of experiencing a very severe scarcity in which people will go hungry as in the communist countries.

The president also announced that the Central Bank will soon establish, jointly with the producers, commissions in charge of defining adequate mechanisms for devoting part of the new prices to diminish [word indistinct] credits of the national banking system.

Simultaneously, the government will establish the system of incentives based on production increases so that any improvement for productivity or any effort to sow a larger area will be [word indistinct] with a traditional overcharge which will not be turned over to the producers in cash, but will be paid towards past debts so that it will work as a direct incentive for greater production and to help the farmers who suffered from farming problems and violent drops in the government price policy as occurred in 1975 and 1976.

New Agrarian Policy

PA272020 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2350 GMT 26 Jul 81

[Text] San Jose, 26 Jul (ACAN-EFE)--Costa Rican President Rodrigo Carazo announced a new agrarian policy today. The policy is aimed at improving the living conditions of the peasants and the country's economy.

According to a communique released by the government information office, the new agrarian policy is a plan to improve the production of several products which are labeled "strategic" for the country. The plan includes the continuation and increase of agricultural diversification with products such as soybeans, coconuts, palmetto, fruits grown in the higher regions, citrus fruits, macadamia nuts and others.

President Carazo announced that any increase in productivity will be rewarded with price increases which will be credited to the debts of the corresponding peasant in the national banking system. Another reward will consist of not charging interest in the frozen debts which the producers have with the banks.

These measures will be accompanied by a series of government actions to provide greater protection for the peasants. Carazo asked the deputies to pass legislation on the just treatment of the peasants in order to equalize their situation with that of the city workers.

NICARAGUAN LEADER DECLINES POLITICAL ASYLUM

PA241910 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1649 GMT 22 Jul 81

[Text] Fernando Chamorro Rappaccioli, secretary for international affairs of Nicaragua's Social Democratic Party declined Costa Rican asylum and instead requested a visa to travel to Miami, a Foreign Ministry spokesman has told this agency.

Chamorro left Nicaragua 10 days ago and arrived in Costa Rica on a clandestine flight. Upon arriving in San Jose with his wife and children, Chamorro claimed that he had fled Nicaragua because their lives were in danger there and he requested political asylum.

Fernando Chamorro participated in the clandestine 11 November movement during the anti-Somozist insurrection, and in July 1978 he bombed Somoza's bunker from the Inter-continental Hotel.

The Nicaraguan leader said in this capital that he will continue to fight for his people's freedom and he disclosed that an armed "internal front," of which he is a member, operates in Nicaragua.

FRG, FRENCH MINISTERS TO ARRIVE 4, 7 AUGUST

PA260352 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1719 GMT 25 Jul 81

[Text] San Jose, 25 Jul (ACAN-EFE)--The Costa Rican Foreign Affairs Ministry has announced the upcoming visit of the foreign ministers of France and the FRG to this capital in early August.

FRG Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher will visit Costa Rica from 4 to 6 August and French Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson will visit the country from 7 to 9 August.

Protocol officials said that details are being worked out for the talks to be held with the European visitors, but that the essential topics of the meetings will be various aspects of the bilateral relations which interest Costa Rica.

It is believed that the French and FRG foreign ministers intend to get a firsthand view of the Central American situation at a time when there is talk of an international assistance plan for the region.

EL SALVADOR

REPORTAGE ON ARMY, GUERRILLA MOVEMENTS, CLASHES

Three Banks Blown Up

PA260442 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1711 GMT 24 Jul 81

[Text] San Salvador, 24 Jul (ACAN-EFE)--Leftwingers last night blew up three Cuscatlan Bank branches in San Salvador, causing damages totaling thousands of dollars, bank employees reported today.

The bank branches that were attacked were the main one in the downtown part of the capital and the branches located in Barrios Plaza and in San Miguelito neighborhood. The main branch was virtually destroyed, and it was stated that two watchmen were wounded.

So far this week, the guerrillas have detonated 10 explosive devices which have damaged supermarkets, drugstores, commercial centers, bank branches and the home of a magistrate of the Supreme Court. The security corps announced that patrolling will be stepped up in the streets and that businesses and banks will be watched more closely to prevent the rebels from causing further damage.

FMLN War Bulletin

PA241638 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 24 Jul 81

[Text] Guerrilla commandoes of the Modesto Ramirez Central Front have attacked several army units patrolling the most important streets of San Salvador. The guerrillas also launched attacks on police units in an area near the Salvadoran Air Force headquarters.

The Modesto Ramirez Central Front also reports that recently commandoes of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front [FMLN] attacked the installations of the Salvadoran Air Force with bazooka and rifle fire late at night. There has been no report on enemy casualties. Our companeros withdrew in an orderly manner.

The Feliciano Ama Western Front reports that our forces attacked the military posts guarding a powerplant.

In the Francisco Sanchez Eastern Front, on 21 July, at 0800, FMLN fighters harassed enemy forces stationed in La Guacamaya canton, Meanquera municipality. There is no report on enemy casualties.

The FMLN information office announces that during May, our forces inflicted more than 120 casualties on the enemy on the four war fronts.

Meanwhile, in Usulutan Department, fighters of the Francisco Sanchez Southeastern Front seized the town of Santa Elena and sabotaged the mayor's office. The mayor's office was used to hide terrorists of the dictatorship's paramilitary bands. The office was completely destroyed. The fighters also damaged powerlines. After a while, our fighters left in an orderly fashion without casualties.

San Miguel Emergency Decree

PA251301 Paris AFP in Spanish 2117 GMT 24 Jul 81

[Excerpt] San Salvador, 24 Jul (AFP)--The Salvadoran Government is studying the possibility of declaring a state of emergency in San Miguel Department in the eastern part of the country due to the electricity outages and potable water shortages which have prevailed for 5 days in that region due to guerrilla sabotage, it was learned today in official circles. By sending urgently needed assistance brigades, the measure would seek to prevent the situation from becoming worse and the health problems from generating an epidemic.

Initially San Miguel Department authorities estimated that the services would be restored in a few hours, but after 5 days the damage had still not been repaired. In view of the seriousness of the situation, schools have suspended classes, several industries also have ceased operation and several staples are becoming scarce.

Electricity and water service were cut off last weekend in that zone when leftwing guerrillas blew up several high tension towers.

Apparently, the military corps have also encountered difficulties in guaranteeing the safety of workers repairing the damage due to the continuing presence of the guerrilla groups in the area.

Last night for the fourth consecutive time, leftwing extremists exploded dynamite charges in various parts of the capital. In rural areas of Santa Ana Department, 65 km west of here, some bombs exploded in public thoroughfares. These attacks were attributed to leftwingers who hours before had killed a peasant.

Meanwhile, the Treasury Police reported today that it had dismantled a guerrilla camp near San Martin, 18 km east of here, where it seized a large amount of weapons and ammunition.

The police explained that the place apparently served as a warehouse for the insurgents and stated that the weapons seized include M-1 carbines, 12-gauge sawed-off shotguns, UZI submachineguns, clips for FAL rifles, RPG rocket launchers, hand grenades, and hundreds of boxes of ammunition of various calibers, in addition to foodstuffs, medicines, and surgical material.

Electric Towers Off Limits

PA252214 San Salvador Domestic Service in Spanish 1830 GMT 25 Jul 81

[Text] The Salvadoran Armed Forces hereby declare that as of today it is absolutely forbidden for anyone to be near powerline towers in order to prevent anyone from being mistaken as a terrorist. Terrorists have caused harm and suffering to Salvadoran housewives, hospitals, medical centers, schools, recreation centers, factories, supermarkets, shops, and other work sites, and have adversely affected the national economy.

The armed forces declare to the Salvadoran people that they are committed to ending terrorism, which is destroying the nation's wealth and sources of employment, and ask citizens to help by reporting any unusual activities.

San Salvador 25 July 1981

Safe To Return To San Lorenzo

PA252201 San Salvador Domestic Service in Spanish 1834 GMT 25 Jul 81

[Text] Thousands of peasants are returning to their farms in San Lorenzo, San Vicente Department, to renew their farming activities under the protection of the armed forces. It was reported that the bodies of the extremists killed during the army's offensive can still be seen in the urban areas.

Several months ago, hundreds of extremists had occupied San Lorenzo and the armed forces unleashed an attack and cleanup operation in a battle that lasted several days.

Paracentral Front Reports

PA251645 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 25 Jul 81

[Text] At this time we are getting in touch with our companeros on San Vicente Volcano in the Anastasio Aquino Paracentral Front for their report. Go ahead, San Vincente:

[Begin relay] War bulletin of the Anastasio Aquino Paracentral Front: On 18 July 1981 at 1730, a harassment attack was undertaken against the enemy position in Colina, located on San Vicente Volcano. We were unable to determine the number of enemy casualties. We did not sustain any.

On 19 July, the powerlines to Comalapa Airport were sabotaged at [name indistinct] on the road from San Vicente to Zacatecoluca.

On 20 July at 1845, four squads of our people's army ambushed a column of national guardsmen and soldiers traveling from (Tegucan) to Tecoluca on the road from San Vicente to Tecoluca. The enemy sustained 10 dead and many wounded. We did not sustain any casualties.

On the night of the 20th, fighters of the people's militias cut the powerlines to the town of Tecoluca and sabotaged two transformers. This operation took place 3 km from Zacatecoluca on the road to [name indistinct].

On 21 July at 0900, soldiers were ambushed on the road from Zacatecoluca to Tecoluca at [Name indistinct]. We inflicted five casualties on the enemy and we did not sustain any.

United to fight until the final victory! Revolution or death, we will win!

[Signed] Command post of the Anastasio Aquino Paracentral Front.

FMLN Western Front Reports

PA251650 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 25 Jul 81

[Text] Right now we are getting in touch with our companeros in Santa Ana Department. Go ahead companeros, to report to our people on the revolutionary advance of the people of Santa Ana.

[Unidentified woman] Correct, go ahead, over.

[Unidentified man] [Words indistinct], over.

[Woman] Go ahead.

[Man] [Words indistinct] War bulletin of the Feliciano Ama Western Front.

On 18 July 1981 at 2400 a clash occurred between a commando group of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front [FMLN] and members of the Death Squad when our forces were combing an area near the center of the city of Santa Ana. The enemy sustained one dead and two seriously wounded. We did not have any casualties. The confrontation lasted approximately 30 minutes. As a result of this action [words indistinct].

On 19 July a squad of sappers of the FMLN destroyed a powerline tower that carries electric power from the city of Ahuachapan to Sonsonate Department. This action has caused big losses to the economy of the exploiters in Sonsonate Department.

United to fight until the final victory. Revolution or death, we will win!

[Signed] Feliciano Ama Western Front.

How did you copy us? Over.

[Announcer] Perfectly well. We clearly copied your signal reporting on the actions of our people in Santa Ana Department. We will be waiting for any further reports from you companeros in the western front.

In same way, we ask all war fronts to keep Radio Venceremos completely informed through already known channels. Radio Venceremos is always waiting for contacts with the four war fronts.

Ambush Near Jocoaitique

PA251600 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 25 Jul 81

[Text] The Francisco Sanchez Eastern Front has reported that on Tuesday at 1700 a squad of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front ambushed enemy forces going to Jocoaitique on the road from Totera to Perquin. The enemy sustained two dead and several wounded. The forces of the genocidal army, which were on foot, retreated in disorder to Jocoaitique. The repressive forces in Jocoaitique, who thought that the individuals running in their direction were guerrillas, opened machinegun fire on their own forces. The number of casualties they caused among their own comrades is not known. The companeros who staged the ambush did not sustain any casualties and withdrew in an orderly manner.

Farm Attacked, 21 Killed

PA261550 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1844 GMT 25 Jul 81

[Text] San Salvador, 25 Jul (ACAN-EFE)--Twenty-one killed and several wounded was the aftermath of an armed clash in the past few hours between leftists and Salvadoran Army troops in the Guajoyo Farm in San Vicente, which is owned by the Salvadoran Institute of Agrarian Transformation [ISTA].

Military reports indicate that the rebels launched the attack on the farm by opening gunfire from several directions, but security agents and civil defense members repelled the attack.

Those killed include 3 peasants, wives of the farm workers, 11 guerrillas and 7 civil defense members.

68 Killed in Recent Incidents

PA262135 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2359 GMT 25 Jul 81

[Text] San Salvador, 25 Jul (ACAN-EFE)--Official sources reported today that the bodies of 68 persons killed in violent incidents were examined by the Salvadoran authorities in the past 48 hours.

In Hacienda Guajoyo, San Vicente, 21 persons were killed in a clash between guerrillas and security policemen.

According to the reports, the rebels attacked the farm with bazookas and other weapons of different sizes. Civilian patrolmen and policemen on duty in the area countered the attack.

In the town of Coatepeque, in the western department of Santa Ana, 10 bodies were found today close to a swimming pool. All had gunshot wounds in different parts of their bodies.

In Jiquilisco eight alleged thieves were forced out of their homes by unidentified persons. Later on they were found beheaded, in a canton close to Jiquilisco.

In San Salvador eight persons who died from gunshot wounds were examined in different parts of the city.

In Santa Ana, 66 km west of San Salvador, six youths whose bodies had knife wounds and who had been shot in the head were examined in different parts of the city. The victims' relatives said that the youths were all students and did not belong to any political organization.

In Metapan, three bodies found in plastic bags were examined by the authorities on the outskirts of the city.

The residents of that area said that it was turning into a cemetery because groups of bodies were being found there every day.

In Ilopango, close to San Salvador, the decomposing bodies of three youths were examined on a street leading to a tourist resort.

In Ciudad Delgado the bodies of three youths who had been knifed to death were found in an empty lot.

The bodies of other persons who died in violent incidents were examined in Chalatenango, San Miguel, Cabanas, Cuscatlan, La Paz and Sonsonate.

Usulutan Powerlines Destroyed

PA251610 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 25 Jul 81

[Text] We have received a report from the southeastern front. On 20 July, a commando of sappers of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front dynamited high tension power towers in (El Nino), Usulutan Department. As a result of the action, two towers were destroyed and a third one damaged. Companero (Davigo) was responsible for this action.

19-23 July FMLN Actions

PA261956 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 26 Jul 81

[Text] We have just received a war bulletin from the Modesto Ramirez Central Front which states the following:

At 2100 on 19 July, guerrilla squads sabotaged a powerline that goes from the 25 November [not further identified] to Soyapango and Cerron Grande. The power supply was interrupted.

At 1830 on 20 July, forces of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front, FMLN, sabotaged sewage installations in La Victoria, El Escalon, on 39th Avenue north, Roosevelt Avenue and Arce Street, completely destroying offices whose owners are close collaborators of the repressive forces. Losses amount to 500,000 colones. Our forces in San Salvador withdrew in an orderly manner.

On Tuesday, 21 July, guerrillas destroyed installations of the Oscar Company in San Salvador with incendiary bombs.

At 1830 on 22 July, guerrillas sabotaged the home of Jose Artigas Sandoval, very close friend of the genocidal junta.

At 2000 on Thursday, 23 July, guerrilla squads of the FMLN carried out synchronized sabotage actions at the Cuscatlan Bank, the Casa Barrios shopping center and at an office on 19th Street west.

These are the actions of our people in arms in San Salvador, where our militiamen and our regular army are hitting the fascist dictatorship every day.

Electric Towers Attacked

PA261359 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 26 Jul 81

[Text] Radio Venceremos is at this moment receiving a war bulletin from the Francisco Sanchez Southeastern Front [words indistinct] Farbundo Marti National Liberation Front attacked the electric installations in the town of Pedregal on the Pan American Highway in the department of Usulutan, placing explosive charges at the foot of one of the electric power towers. The tower was damaged, causing a gigantic short circuit.

This attack is a blow struck by the people against the economy of the oppressors. It shows the inability of the junta's repressive forces to control the movements of our armed units, which are striking blows across our entire country against the enemy army. United until final victory! Revolution or death, we shall win!

More Power Outages

PA262054 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 26 Jul 81

[Text] We interrupt this newscast to give you a very important war bulletin from the Feliciano Ama Western Front in Santa Ana Department. Go ahead, companero:

[Unidentified speaker] This is the Feliciano Ama Front. On 21 July, a squad of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front downed a tower that carries electricity from the geothermal plant in Ahuachapan to Santa Ana.

On 22 July, we downed a high-voltage tower of the Iguasollo plant. That tower carries electricity from Metapan to Santa Ana. How do you read me, over?

[Announcer] Go ahead, companero. We copy perfectly.

[Unidentified speaker] These explosions have resulted in an energy crisis in the western region, causing very serious problems to the economy of the enemies of the people. United to fight until final victory! Revolution or death, we will win! Feliciano Ama Western Front. If Vietnam won... [announcer finishes sentence]

[Announcer] ...El Salvador will win. We have listened to the activities of our people at the Feliciano Ama Western Front.

Seven Cities Without Power

PA262048 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 26 Jul 81

[Text] As a result of intensive revolutionary activities by the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front, the four war fronts, which cover the country from west to east, are increasing their sabotage against the economy of the dictatorship.

The most recent war bulletins disclose that our forces are sabotaging powerlines which supply electricity to important areas in the country. According to dispatches, seven of the country's largest cities are without electricity. Reports from San Miguel reveal that the city has been without water and electricity for the past 6 days. The dictatorship's efforts to restore power have been fruitless. The powerlines to San Miguel were destroyed by combatants of the Anastasio Aquino Paracentral Front in San Vicente. The powerlines which run along the coast were sabotaged by the Francisco Sanchez Southeastern Front in Usulutan Department. After 6 days without water and electricity, the dictatorship was on the verge of decreeing a state of emergency in San Miguel.

RUMORS CIRCULATE ABOUT PRESIDENT'S KIDNAPPING

PA251306 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1056 GMT 25 Jul 81

[Text] San Salvador--Nobody has confirmed the alleged kidnapping in El Salvador of the president of the government junta. Sources at the private residence of Jose Napoleon Duarte early this morning denied to EFE that the president had been kidnapped.

Rumors that Duarte had been kidnapped circulated Friday afternoon and evening in San Salvador and other Central American cities. The headquarters of the Salvadoran Christian Democratic Party, Duarte's party, reported it had not even heard the rumor.

Newspaper, radio and television sources consulted by EFE also said they were not aware that Duarte had been kidnapped. Sources at the Government House merely said that the curfew had started and that the president was not in.

Duarte Denies Kidnapping

PA260024 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2348 GMT 25 Jul 81

[Text] San Salvador, 25 Jul (EFE)--Jose Napoleon Duarte, president of the junta of the government of El Salvador, told EFE today that the "rumors about my dismissal or kidnapping have been fabricated by persons who want to sow discontent in the country."

The chief of state said that yesterday he attended the military parade held in Santa Ana Department on the occasion of the commemoration of its patron saint festivities, which caused him to be absent from the capital for several hours.

He added that he will continue with his usual activities within the government junta as he waits for peace to be reestablished in the country.

WAR, OTHER FACTORS CONTRIBUTING TO ECONOMIC CRISIS

Minister Denies Crisis

PA242242 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 24 Jul 81 pp 2, 51

[Excerpts] Planning Minister Atilio Vieytez yesterday said: "Despite our difficult situation, our currency is firm because our country has a great productive capacity."

He added that despite the enormous losses to public and private enterprises the country has survived 18 long and distressing months because of the country's resourcefulness. This proves that our economy is strong and that the people are enterprising. All this has earned us the trust of international financing institutions which have commercial relations with our country.

It is very encouraging to know that we have plenty of financial aid available for small, medium and large enterprises, Minister Vieytez pointed out.

The country has been offered more than 880 million colones in financial aid from abroad as letters of credit which our industrialists can use to purchase raw materials to get their factories into production.

Regarding the country's economic situation in general, Minister Vieytez admitted that difficulties exist in every aspect of production, but that this should not at all be interpreted as meaning that the economy is in chaos because the situation is really not as bad as it looks and it might improve at any moment.

Crisis Stressed at Symposium

PA261610 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1850 GMT 25 Jul 81

[Text] San Salvador, 25 Jul (ACAN-EFE)--The closure of more than 170 industries and the unemployment of approximately 30,000 Salvadorans due to the economic, political and social crisis was revealed by Jose Roberto Jimenez, who is participating in a private enterprise symposium which will adjourn today.

According to Jimenez, no less than 100,000 qualified Salvadorans have left the country due to the existing violence. Barely 40 percent of industrial capacity is being used and a cause of this, Jimenez said, is the drop of credits granted by the national banks which in 1980 were half of those of 1979.

Jimenez said that only an economic emergency plan enforced by the government can overcome this situation of a stagnant economy and deep crisis.

Venceremos on Economic Crisis

PA261450 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 26 Jul 81

[Commentary: "Progressive Management and the Symposium of Private Enterprises"]

[Text] In the last few days the news media have carried numerous reports on the serious economic crisis faced by our country. These reports include analyses, figures, and statements made by government officials and businessmen and prove that this crisis is not an isolated incident but part of a structural problem. It is also evident that the economic problem daily grows worse because of the war and the Christian Democratic-military junta's failure to find a solution.

This situation has resulted in reaction from private enterprise. It is within this framework that the present symposium among management sectors is being held. Evidently there will be discussions ranging from the most reactionary positions--presenting the implementation of a government program based on the illusion of the elimination of the democratic and revolutionary forces--passing through the position of begging for crumbs of power to the positions seeking a cease-fire and a political solution instead of bloodshed.

In this regard, we have very clearly stated our position. We believe that in view of the total collapse of the present government, it is imperative that we create a new system incorporating all those sectors interested in peace, so as to start a true program of national reconstruction. We believe that the revolutionary democratic forces grouped in the national revolutionary front and the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front can by no means be ignored. No solution is possible without the participation of our forces because this is a structural problem and it cannot be solved by giving out bits of power. There must be a socio-political and economic program based on all sectors interested in making the country prosperous for the good of all the masses. That is why we have accepted the proposal made for a political solution.

We have maintained an attitude of openness toward private enterprise. In our program there is ample room to air their problems. We reiterate our call to progressive management sectors, especially to small- and medium-sized businessmen, who are undoubtedly the most affected in this sector, so that jointly with our forces we can draft a fair program that will make economic reactiviation and national reconstruction possible to the benefit of our masses.

PRIVATE SECTOR SHOULD BE REPRESENTED IN JUNTA

PA250226 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 24 Jul 81 p 17

[Article by Rafael Hasbun]

[Text] It is not irony, it is a fact: The armed left has attained its main objective--involving the United States in the Salvadoran problem and creating an international image of Yankee "marines" massacring a defenseless people and creating the image of a Vietnam in El Salvador, since the trauma of that war still affects those who went through it in one way or another.

However, it is very unlikely that the armed left will win as it did in Nicaragua with the aid of Costa Rica, Panama, Venezuela, Mexico and the United States! The situation has changed and the context is different.

For the political sector of the government junta, the guerrillas are a positive factor, for the guerrillas allow this sector to survive and even to pressure the military sector by saying: "Just wait and see what happens if we leave." Also, there is almost a conviction that the U.S. Government will not allow another Nicaragua in vulnerable Central America.

With the left up in arms for its own reasons, even though it may never achieve power, the quiet ones, the armed forces [as published], are being blamed for the dead and are contributing their own dead, while the United States received propaganda broadsides of a worldwide publicity campaign.

For a government with such an accomodating philosophical outlook, it is a blessing to have the left up in arms. The danger really lies in the unyielding business sector; the social sector ranging from the humble peddler cringing in the doorways each time shooting erupts and then emerging to place candles beside the dead and to continue selling his mangoes or berries in order to earn a living, to the businessman who has survived kidnappings, economic traumas, robberies, the loss of relatives, all kinds of destruction, and taxation without representation, yet who continues to produce and to create employment while supporting a crumbling economy.

These businessmen, conveniently called "the right," are really dangerous because the day may come when the people may demand that they be given representation in a truly pluralist government.

The solution is very simple. It has been proven that the single party government system is a failure. The solution is simple: Let their be at least two more representatives of the production sector in the government junta; one from labor and one from business.

This solution is so obvious to the people that the productive sector has endangered the pride of the political sector because this would mean going back on the third condition of the "political pact" between the Christian Democratic Party and the armed forces: "The private sector is to be excluded from the revolutionary government junta and from the cabinet. If we are going to make social changes, no representative of the private sector can be present."

We shall see, on another occasion, how the insolence of the 1980 princples finally turned into an appeal to the private sector to "collaborate," that is to say, to sharpen the knife that will stab them in the back. However, in no part of the world does the private sector have suicidan tendencies, even though it may seem suicidal to continue being patriotic in the midst of so much confusion.

Junta Not To Have Businessman

PA262108 Paris AFP in Spanish 1931 GMT 25 Jul 81

[Excerpt] San Salvador, 25 Jul (AFP)--The civilian-military junta headed by Jose Napoleon Duarte today refuted charges here that its government "is a dictatorship."

While denying this affirmation made by the political sectors which represent private enterprise and which are meeting at a symposium in this capital, Duarte's government reiterated that "no thought has been given to reshuffling the junta to include a delegate of the business sector."

The symposium being held here is attended by renowned politicians who identify with the rightwing sectors of El Salvador, including Manuel Enrique Hinds, Antonio Rodriguez and Rene Fortin Magana. The latter had been mentioned as a possible new member of the government junta representing private enterprises.

GUATEMALA

BELIZEAN INDEPENDENCE WILL NOT BE RECOGNIZED

PA271826 Guatemala City Radio Nuevo Mundo in Spanish 1200 GMT 27 Jul 81

[Text] Spokesman of the Foreign Ministry have said that Guatemala will maintain its position firmly before the international community, represented at the United Nations, regarding its stand not to tolerate an independence unilaterally granted by Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the Belizeans.

Meanwhile, in commenting on the announcement made by the United Kingdom saying that Belize will be independent on 21 September, government spokesmen said that Guatemala will not recognize the unilateral independence of Belize.

It was said yesterday that the president of the republic and the foreign minister expressed their views on this a few weeks ago. For his part George Price said that the United States [as heard] has offered aid to the Belizean Government when it gets its independence.

It was noted that the British aid to Belize will remain moderate.

No Armed Invasion

PA272324 Paris AFP in Spanish 2309 GMT 27 Jul 81

[Text] Guatemala City, 27 Jul (AFP)--Guatemalan Foreign Minister Rafael Castillo said here today that Guatemala rejects the independence of Belize announced for 21 September, but that it is not threatening an armed invasion of that territory.

Foreign Minister Castillo labeled the decision on Belize as "unilateral" because Guatemala had not been taken into account in the talks recently held in London between Belize and Great Britain.

EXILES SAY INVASION OF NICARAGUA PLANNED

PA242247 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 24 Jul 81

[Text] Anticommunist commandos opposed to the Sandinist government in Nicaragua have reported that 3,000 commandos will invade that country on or about September. They said they expect a popular uprising to break out there by that time against the Sandinists because of an internal economic crisis.

A spokesman for the Nicaraguan Democratic Union [Union Democratica Nicaraguense], UDN, the anti-Sandinist group in exile, said that the group expects desertions of 20 percent in the army and a larger percentage in the militias, whose members are forced to serve in them.

The spokesman, Raul Arana, admitted that the invaders would have little chance of success without foreign help against an army of 30,000 men and 50,000 militiamen equipped with Soviet-made T-55 tanks and AK-47 automatic rifles. Arana said that the goal of the exiles is to obtain full military support from the Honduran, Guatemalan and Salvadoran Governments, whose armies are fighting guerrilla insurrections which are presumably backed by the Sandinists.

Army Will Not Join

PA271305 Paris AFP in Spanish 1938 GMT 25 Jul 81

[Text] Guatemala City, 25 Jul (AFP) --The Guatemalan Army rejected today any attempt to involve it in an alleged invasion plan against Nicaragua by Nicaraguan exiles living in Honduras.

The statement, made in this capital by Col Jaime Rabanales, followed a statement made Friday in Tegucigalpa by Raul Arana of Nicaragua, who said that the Guatemalan, Honduran and Salvadoran armies would be needed in an attempt to overthrow the Nicaraguan junta of national reconstruction.

Army public relations chief Rabanales said that the Guatemalan Army "was created to protect the lives and properties of Guatemalans and to maintain national integrity and sovereignty, never to interfere in the conflicts or domestic affairs of other countries."

Arana spoke in Tegucigalpa for an organization called the Nicaraguan Democratic Union. Rabanales described Arana's statement as "extremely malicious, intended to give the impression that Nicaraguan exiles can rely on a large force for their invasion." Rabanales said that "Guatemala is not an aggressive nation. It is eminently peaceful and respectful of the right of other states to solve their own affairs." In conclusion, Rabanales said that "this could even be part of an international campaign against Guatemala."

Yesterday, a leader of the Miskitoes, the ethnic minority living on the Nicaraguan Atlantic Coast, said in Tegucigalpa that they are ready to join or support an armed struggle against the Sandinist government if circumstances demand it." Speaking to the press, leader Steadman Fagoth, accompanied by elders of the council and religious leaders of the Miskito community, requested economic, moral and political assistance from "democratic countries and sectors in the world, including the Nicaraguan exiles."

"We are being pushed back against the wall," the Miskitoes said, "and to defend our rights and our people we are ready to support an armed struggle against Nicaragua."

PAPER SAYS RESULTS OF NASSAU MEETING NOT CLEAR

PA242217 Guatemala City DIARIO DE CENTRO AMERICA in Spanish 16 Jul 81 pp 3, 4

[Editorial: "What position was really victorious in Nassau? Was it support to countries which defend their freedom and democracy or equal support for those who carry out attacks to destroy that freedom?"]

[Excerpts] On 1 July, representatives of several countries of the continent held a meeting in Nassau during which they discussed the Central American and Caribbean situation. They reached conclusions and adopted decisions affecting our countries. No delegate or representative of the region about which the decisions were being made was heard or was present at the meeting.

For some people this international conference seemed to be one in which some very important gentlemen with the mandate granted by powerful countries discussed our situation in a relatively far-away place. They decided to help us and indicated that we would be consulted subsequently.

According to the opinion of some people, the main point of the meeting dealt with a plan presented in the meeting. If it had been approved in its original form, it would have established that the "donor nations" would provide a similar aid to the countries of the region without regard for political or military considerations.

These people believe that if this position had triumphed, the plan would have established that countries which today constitute centers that spread subversion in the area and that extend Soviet interference in a region of such great strategic value as Central America and the Caribbean, would receive the same aid as those countries that are the victims of the aggression of those who use subversion and terrorism to destroy the democratic system and to establish totalitarian replicas of communist regimes.

The opinions that have been expressed deserve respect and must be commented upon. In accordance with the information we have, the following observations can be made:

The Nassau declaration stated that the signatory ministers "took note of the viewpoints expressed by the Central American countries," specifically referring to "economic integration."

It also stated that the ministers "also took note of the fact that the Central American and Caribbean governments have said they must actively participate in the drafting of any development plan for the region." These points appear to indicate that the voice of Central America and the Caribbean was heard in the meeting.

According to the people whose opinions we are commenting on, it is not really clear which of the positions triumphed. Was it the position on support and cooperation without limitations to countries that are struggling, sacrificing the blood of their sons to defend their institutional system of freedom and democracy currently being attacked through subversion and terror internally and through a campaign of discredit internationally, or was it the position of restricting that support and mutual cooperation among friendly countries and letting the countries which are today helping Soviet expansionism in the strategic Caribbean and Central American region free to arm themselves and spread revolution?

It is being said that this is not the time either internationally or regionally to make vague declarations. There is a clash, a struggle with weapons and blood. We cannot separate resolutions dealing with this region from the situation of armed conflict the region is facing.

It is either democracy or the fall of democracy. This is not the time for utopian principles of "helping everyone." This is the opinion that we hear and, whether mistaken or not, it deserves to be analyzed.

These people believe that the discussions in the Nassau meeting and the final declaration were perhaps not sufficiently clear and do not fully take into account the current situation of the region. They also believe that the consultations which the declaration says will be carried out among the countries might bring more counterviews and great confusion, with some sectors deliberately trying to distort the current situation of conflict in the region.

REPORTAGE ON ARMY, GUERRILLA MOVEMENTS, SKIRMISHES

Four Redoubts Dismantled

PA260454 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1905 GMT 25 Jul 81

[Text] Guatemala City, 25 Jul (ACAN-EFE)--Four guerrilla redoubts which were operating in the Guatemalan capital were dismantled in the past 24 hours by combined army-police forces. A redoubt of the Armed Peoples Revolutionary Organization (ORPA) was discovered last night in Oakland Colony in Zone 10, while three more were dismantled today in Guadalupe Villa in Zone 10 and in homes in Zones 14 and 5.

This brings to 10 the number of guerrilla centers discovered by the government security forces in the past 15 days. The discoveries have resulted in the deaths of 55 members of antigovernment forces and the seizure of weapons and medicines, according to the official reports.

A police spokesman said today that the government forces are aware of the presence of 10 other antigovernment redoubts which are about to be dismantled.

When the Oakland guerrilla center was discovered there was no armed clash since no one was found there. A large quantity of medicines and uniforms as well as ORPA emblems were found. Shootouts did occur in the dismantling of the Guadalupe Villa redoubt and those in Zones 14 and 15. The results of these operations will be announced in a forthcoming press communique by the government, it was stated.

The security forces established a cordon around the sites of the discoveries, banning the access of all persons into the area.

The shooting in Guadalupe Villa and in Zone 14, which is close to the Avenue of the Americas, alarmed the inhabitants near the city's hotel region.

Battle in Downtown Sector

PA272303 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 27 Jul 81

[Text] A gunbattle occurred tonight in the downtown sector of Guatemala City. A woman was reported wounded and others may also have been wounded.

The battle occurred on 6th Avenue and 6th Street in Zone 1, at a corner of the National Palace, when several persons in a car fired on a police patrol car which apparently pursued them. The chase continued along 6th Avenue heading south while the men in the two vehicles continued to exchange fire.

Reina Orozco Paiz was shot as she passed by 6th Avenue and 11th Street. Numerous persons along the way fled seeking safety. The chase ended at 6th Avenue and 14th Street in front of the police station. The gunmen escaped in their car since the police car was damaged and was unable to continue the chase.

Police Station Attacked

PA272135 Guatemala City Radio Nuevo Mundo in Spanish 1200 GMT 27 Jul 81

[Text] Members of a guerrilla organization attacked the Treasury Police substation in La Mesia in Huehuetenango Department [no date given], killing Victor Rene Samayoa Vasquez, a policeman, and wounding Jose Adan Espinoza Hernandez, the secretary who was taken to the Huehuetanango medical center.

According to official reports, the guerrillas quickly fled to the north after sustaining several blows from the security forces. The authorities did not know if there were any casualties among the guerrillas.

SUPPLIERS OF U.S.-MADE ARMS TO GUERRILLAS SOUGHT

PA271345 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2008 GMT 24 Jul 81

[Excerpts] Guatemala City, 24 Jul (ACAN-EFE)--The Guatemalan police announced today that they are on the trail of a gang of smugglers supplying leftist guerrilla organizations in Guatemala with U.S.-made weapons. According to the police, Guatemalan guerrillas use weapons bought on the U.S. black market and delivered to their operations centers.

They added that government security forces have detailed information on the traffic in weapons and materiel. The information was found during the dismantling of nine guerrilla redoubts in the capital and the interior. According to police, many of the weapons found in the hideouts were marked: "Property of U.S. Army."

Government security forces said they control national territory and are looking for members of leftist organizations named on a list found at one guerrilla safehouse.

IRISH GUERRILLA PRIEST INTERVIEWED, PHOTOGRAPHED

PA252025 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 25 Jul 81

[Text] Irish priest Donald McKenna, a fighter in the Guatemalan People's Guerrilla Army, has said that in Guatemala the have-nots wage a just war to end the oppression by the oligarchy and the military forces. In that struggle, he said, the bishops, priests, nuns, catechists and sacristans must assume responsibilities either on the side of the oppressed or against them.

Donald McKenna was interviewed by Mexican newsman Mario Menendez, director of the magazine POR EsTO. In its latest issue, the magazine publishes photographs in which the Irish priest appears armed and in the uniform of the guerrillas.

HONDURAS

GOVERNMENT PROTESTS TERRITORIAL VIOLATIONS

PA271436 Tegucigalpa Domestic Service in Spanish 1130 GMT 27 Jul 81

[Communique issued by the Honduran Foreign Secretariat in Tegucigalpa on 27 July 1981--read by announcer]

[Text] The Honduran Foreign Secretariat reports to the Honduran people that today it presented a formal vigorous protest to the Salvadoran Government for violations of the country's ground and airspace carried out by troops and military planes of that country in the Valladolid and La Virtud sectors in Lempira Department.

The government informs the Honduran people that the country's armed forces will keep constant and more active vigilance in the border area to prevent incidents of this kind, which affect the calm and tranquility of the citizens who reside in towns in those sectors and hurt the territorial sovereignty and integrity.

In making this formal vigorous protest to the Salvadoran Government for these incidents, the Honduran Government expects that government to take pertinent measures to avert such offensive actions against Honduran sovereignty.

[Dated] Tegucigalpa, 27 July 1981 [Signed] Department of Press and Information, Honduran Foreign Secretariat.

Sandinist Attacks Reported

PA272114 Tegucigalpa Voz de Honduras Network in Spanish 1615 GMT 27 Jul 81

[Sercano Network item by Mario Orlando Mendoza]

[Text] Danli, Honduras--Once again members of the Nicaraguan Sandinist army have carried out illegal incursions into Honduran territory. This time they carried out well-planned attacks on Trojas, Guineo and Arenales at 1000 yesterday and yesterday afternoon. Persons coming from that sector said that there are dead and wounded on both sides as a result of the clashes that lasted several hours. We obtained this information from residents of those sectors and also from very reliable sources.

NICARAGUA

NUNEZ RESPONDS TO CONFIRMATION OF INVASION PLANS

PA250338 Managua Radio Corporacion in Spanish 1200 GMT 24 Jul 81

[Text] Managua, (DPA)--Commander Carlos Nunez, president of the State Council, declared that any armed invasion against Nicaragua would help to internationalize the conflict. Nunez made this statement to reporters after receiving official confirmation of a note from Honduran anticommunist leader Raul Arana affirming that 3,000 Somozist commandos are ready to overthrow the Sandinist government by force.

Nunez said that sectors of the Honduran, Salvadoran and Guatemalan Governments support the former Somozist guardsmen. He specifically noted that in El Salvador, former guardsmen of the Somoza regime are participating in the massacre of those people.

Referring to the reports that Argentina gave 3,000 FAL rifles to the Somozists, Nunez replied that there are also governments that support the Sandinist revolution.

Nunez said he doubts whether they will dare attack without support from the United States. He noted, however, that so far there is evidence of indirect U.S. support by allowing the Somozist bands to train in its territory.

Let them come, Nunez warned. Here they will find the armed forces and the people ready to annihilate them.

ORTEGA TALKS TO RADIO VENCEREMOS ON U.S. POLICY

PA260127 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 25 Jul 81

[Text] Commander Daniel Ortega today told Radio Venceremos, the radio station of the Salvadoran revolutionary forces, that a U.S. intervention in El Salvador should not be ruled out; but if it does take place, it will certainly affect the United States because the nations of the world will repudiate such action. He said that the United States should assume a position more in line with the world's situation and the revolutionary processes of other countries.

URUGUAYAN LEFTIST LEADER ON NICARAGUAN REVOLUTION

PA250116 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 24 Jul 81

[Statement by Hugo Villar, executive secretary of the Uruguayan Broad Front and guest at the 19 July celebrations in Nicaragua, during interview with Pedro Martinez Pirez, special Radio Havana correspondent, in Managua; date not given--recorded]

[Excerpt] We have brought, Martinez, a greeting of solidarity from all of the political organizations that make up the Broad Front to the revolutionary leaders, the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] and the Nicaraguan people. Obviously, these 19 July events in Nicaragua have been an extremely valuable experience for us.

We have had the opportunity of visiting Nicaragua two or three times since the victory of the revolution and have noticed the progress that has been made under a process that is naturally very difficult. This revolution has actually inherited a country in ruins and therefore it faces a hard task in all areas (?here).

This event served to once again show the people's fervent participation in the process and the support enjoyed by the FSLN and the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction. This was fully evidenced by the fervent support the people gave that day to the measures proposed by the junta and the FSLN.

These measures also show that the revolutionary leaders are highly mature despite their age. It is really impressive to see them at meetings and (?to think) that [words indistinct] (?barely 30 years). One is impressed, and it is extremely pleasing to see how, despite their age, they are leading the process with so much intelligence, skill and discernment.

These are not rash measures. They are well thought out and actually reflect not only the experience they have gained through this process, which is so magnificent, but the experience obtained from other revolutionary processes. This includes not only the successful processes, like the Cuban revolution, but the failures and setbacks experienced by other revolutionary processes, which are (?perhaps) momentary but which are setbacks, nevertheless, from which [word indistinct] draw experiences. I think this is one of the outstanding features of this process.

Undoubtedly, these measures will have a consolidating effect from the economic and political point of view, and will mean a further breakthrough in this process. We, therefore, salute the fraternal people of Nicaragua through Radio Havana and express our full solidarity with the progress made by the process at a time when the democratic governments, the peoples, and the liberation movements on the continent must increasingly unite to defend themselves from the aggressive and adventuresome policy of North American imperialism.

Well, Martinez, we are naturally speaking through Radio Havana and cannot fail to send more a fraternal and warm greeting to the dear Cuban people, particularly now that the 28th anniversary of the attack on the Moncada Barracks is about to be commemorated. Obviously, we Uruguayans feel that this is one of the most significant dates in the process of liberation of Latin American peoples. The commemoration of this date is even more significant to us now that the Uruguayan people have suffered a momentary historical setback.

Many times during meetings with compatriots abroad, we have mentioned how, during the course of various revolutionary processes and most particularly in the case of the Cuban revolution, events that at first looked like setbacks have subsequently turned out to be great victories when viewed from a historical perspective.

COSTA RICAN COMMUNIST LEADER PRAISES NICARAGUA

PA261946 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 26 Jul 81

[Pedro Martinez Pires interview with Manuel Mora Valverde, secretary general of Costa Rica's Popular Vanguard Party, in Managua; no date given--recorded]

[Text] [Question] Mora, you were in attendance at the events held here in Managua on the occasion of the 2d anniversary of the victory of the Sandinist revolution and 20th anniversary of the foundation of the Sandinist National Liberation Front. We would like to hear your impressions of this moment in Nicaraguan history.

[Answer] Yes, I was here and I observed very carefully all the events held to commemorate and pay tribute to the revolution. I could sum up my impressions by saying that as an old communist fighter, I feel very optimistic. You, of course, will understand that I feel as if the Nicaraguan revolution were my own. I think there is just one revolutionary process in Central America even though in their respective revolutionary struggles each Central American country exhibits its own characteristics. These are, however, characteristics of form, for in essence there is just one revolutionary process. The Central American peoples have a single enemy, which may not be their only one but which is the most important: U.S. imperialism. The fact that they share this enemy contributes to the unity of our peoples' revolutionary struggle.

I am optimistic. I will not estimate the size of the crowd that I saw but I think there was a very large number of men, women and children. Exactly how many is not important to me. I came here 1 year ago when the first anniversary was celebrated and now I find that those masses I saw and observed closely reveal, in spite of the many economic difficulties currently affecting Nicaragua, a veritable revolutionary fervor. There is an increasing state of revolutionary awareness that is evident to anyone who has eyes to see.

During the past 2 years of revolution, there have even been reasons to expect bad things because the members of the Sandinist front found a Nicaragua that had been racked by an earthquake and by the barbaric and genocidal actions of Somoza and his guards. They found a terrible blockade which had been set up by imperialism and all the oligarchic and reactionary forces of Central America. The Sandinists had to acquire experience because they had none in the administration and government of peoples. In addition, a high percentage of the masses was illiterate and could have reacted either positively or negatively due to nonideological incentives. All those elements together could have caused one to think that it would have been very difficult for this very hard struggle to be successful. Despite those conditions, however, I have found a people who are full of fervor, enthusiasm and faith.

JOSE DAVILA SAYS FORUM TO CONTINUE OUT IN OPEN

PA272253 Managua Radio Corporacion in Spanish 1200 GMT 27 Jul 81

[Text] The forum will not be held behind closed doors. Nobody has proposed this. Jose Davila, secretary of the coordinating commission of the democratic sectors of the national forum, told newsmen last week that nobody has proposed that the forum continue behind closed doors and that he does not believe anyone will propose such a motion.

Davila said that when they had agreed to attend the forum, the rules of the game had been set and that it had been clearly stipulated that the dialogue was going to be conducted out in the open for the Nicaraguan people. The secretary of international relations of the Nicaraguan Social Christian Party said: We do not believe that there is a desire to change the way the forum is held and we are the first ones to reject such an idea because the discussions cannot be conducted behind the people's backs, especially when we are dealing with their problems. The notion is absurd, and nobody has proposed it, Davila said.

CUS To Continue Participation

PA280228 Managua Radio Corporacion in Spanish 2300 GMT 27 Jul 81

[Text] The Confederation for Unity of Trade Unions [CUS] will issue a statement in connection with its decision to remain in the forum for the discussion of national problems. A few days ago, its rank and file members had suggested that the CUS withdraw from the forum because the Sandinist National Liberation Front was not abiding by the points of concurrence signed with the democratic sectors.

Yesterday, the CUS held a meeting and after carefully analyzing the situation, decided to remain in the forum. CUS leaders pointed out that to withdraw from the forum would weaken the democratic party's representation, which is not a good strategy.

The leaders of CUS are adamantly opposed to the forum being held in private since the debates and positions of the participating sectors should be known by the public in order to give the forum a serious image and to prevent any comments that the forum is a sort of black mass.

28TH ANNIVERSARY OF MONCADA ASSAULT COMMEMORATED

FL262240 [Editorial Report] Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish at 2148 GMT, joined by Havana International and Domestic Services in Spanish at 2159 GMT, on 26 July carry live coverage of main commemoration of the 28th anniversary of the assault on the Moncada Barracks being held at Las Tunas city's main plaza, at which Cuban President Fidel Castro is scheduled to make the keynote speech.

Color television coverage opens with shots of Che Guevara Hospital and a crowd gathered on the plaza, as the announcer describes surrounding areas and billboards. Some of the billboards read as follows: "With the spirit of Moncada toward greater efficiency in production and in defense;" another "Gomez brothers are always present;" a picture of Abel Santamaria with the inscription "Let us be increasingly more worthy of his example;" another "Higher than ever before the Mambi heroism;" and another "We will always fulfill our internationalist duties."

At 2157 GMT, the crowd gives a round of applause to the delegation of the Nicaraguan Government. At 2158 GMT Fidel Castro appears on the platform amid applause and shouts of "Fidel." The national anthem is played at 2200 GMT.

Staff announcer Manolo Ortega comes to the microphone and names the Cuban leaders present at the event, Army General Raul Castro, Interior Minister Ramiro Valdes, Education Minister Jose Ramon Fernandez, Vice President Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, Oswaldo Dorticos and Agriculture Minister Arnaldo Milian Castro; Nicaraguan Government leader Humberto Ortega, Nicaraguan Guerrilla Commander Victor Tirado Lopez, and Julio Ramos; Bulgaria's Peko Takov and many other Cuban national and local leaders.

As the announcer reads the names, President Castro is seen decorating several workers with the Lazaro Pena Order. Castro also presents a trophy to a representative of a school which reported 100-percent student promotion at the end of the school term.

Announcer Manolo Ortega introduces Nicaragua's Comdr Humberto Ortega, who begins speaking at 2209 GMT. He concludes his speech at 2230 GMT.

Fidel Castro begins to speak at 2230 GMT and ends his speech at 0030 GMT.

Fidel Castro Speech

FL262345 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2230 GMT 26 Jul 81

[Speech by Cuban President Fidel Castro at Las Tunas mass rally commemorating the 28th anniversary of the assault on the Moncada Barracks--live]

[Text] Distinguished guests, comrades of the party and the government, comrade ladies and gentlemen:

This region of Las Tunas was in the past, and to a certain extent still is, one of the poorest and most backward regions of the country, with a very high illiteracy rate, large land holdings, total neglect of health, unemployment, exploitation and misery. It is precisely in these regions of the country that a special effort is always needed. It is not the only one. We could mention many other regions. Granma, Holguin, Guantanamo, Sancti Spiritu and Ciego [de Avila] were also poor and backward regions; but Las Tunas region was one of the worst. Here, everything was--and in part still is--made more difficult by the great distances, relatively sparse population, lack of communications, lack of housing, lack of industry, and so forth. Thus it is of special significance that this province should have earned, just as we expected and just as it promised, the right to have the 28th anniversary of the attack on the Moncada Barracks celebrated here. [applause]

We could not say that everything is proceeding optimally in Las Tunas. There may even be some areas in which it is behind other provinces.

However, in a year in which the entire country has made an enormous effort, it is notable that this province should have earned the celebration because of the great effort that was made and because of its success in a great many activities. We can say that it was not a privilege gratuitiously given, but rather that the province earned the right to have the 26 July celebrations held here. [applause]

We are going to give a few figures. Comparing the harvest in Las Tunas in 1981 with the best harvest under capitalism in 1952, we see that agricultural production in 1981 surpasses the 1952 harvest by 26.4 percent; which means 12,900 more arrobas per cabellaria. [applause]

In 1952, the capitalists used 28,085 machete cutters, while in the 1981 harvest, 12,569 were used, representing a reduction of 15,516 men; equivalent to 55.3 percent less.

Productivity per man in the 1952 harvest was 133 arrobas, while in the 1981 harvest it was 227; a growth of 70.6 percent, that is, 94 arrobas more per machete cutter.

In 1952, the cutting and gathering of cane was not mechanized. In 1981, 45.4 percent of the cane was cut with combines and 100 percent of the cane that was cut manually was mechanically gathered.

The retrieval rate of the 1981 harvest, 83.2, surpasses the 1952 figure, 80.39, by 2.73 points. In the 1981 harvest, 8,661 workers were used to produce raw sugar, which means a reduction of 1,581 workers in comparison with the 1952 harvest, when 10,042 workers were used.

Las Tunas surpassed its sugar production plan in this harvest. [applause] It planted 24 million more arrobas of cane than it had pledged. [applause] It produced 106,578 metric tons of sugar more than in the last harvest. [applause] It utilized 86 percent of the average potential of its sugar mills. It surpassed the production rate programmed for manual cutting. In the spring of this year, it planted 3,630 caballerias, representing 1,384 caballerias more than in the past spring. It met its manual clearing plan before 26 July, [applause] although its 7,413 caballerias was the highest figure in the country. [applause]

In Las Tunas Province industrial investments alone, projects worth a total of 280 million pesos, are planned for the 5-year period. [applause] In late 1980, a yeast factory was begun in Guiteras and a factory of metallic structures with a capacity of 20,000 tons a year was recently opened. [applause]

Next month a bottle factory will be put into operation, and next year the largest factory for making panels from bagasse will begin production at the Jesus Menendez Sugar Mill, with a capacity of almost 60,000 tons a year.

Construction has already begun on a new sugar mill of 600,000 arrobas in the municipality of Majibacoa. The 5-year plan also includes plants to produce calcium carbonate, calcium carbide and acetylene; a home furnishings factory; a factory of yeast for bread; a tile factory and an agricultural cold storage plant; and another sugar mill will be initiated.

There are plans to build a loading and unloading center, four polyclinics, five stomatology clinics, two boxing gymnasiums, four offices and 10,900 housing units. There are also plans to expand storage capacity, complete a new hotel this year, create new spaces for 660 children in the children's circles: 1,800 children in primary school, 1,800 in boarding schools at the intermediate level, 1,200 for nonboarding schools and 240 in special education schools. [applause]

In the 5-year period that has just concluded--in addition to the projects due to start this year and next--a program of investment in agriculture, transportation, education and health services as well as the new hospitals in Las Tunas and Puerto Padre, the teacher training school, the country si[illegible] schools and the first experience we have had of a preuniversity for sugarcane agriculture were completed.

There is much to be done in Las Tunas, but we observe with satisfaction that the province is undergoing changes, the people change and the city of Las Tunas changes. And these changes are taking place at a very accelerated pace with new installations, apartment buildings. An important industry is being created with the largest metal structure plant in the country and the largest bottle plant in the country and one of the most modern on the hemisphere, [applause] which will produce nearly 100,000 tons of glass annually when fully operational and will employ more than 1,200 workers.

Not only is agriculture and cane agriculture continuing to develop as well as the sugar industry, but new industries are continuing to emerge. From this place where we are standing, we can observe that excellent hospital which was recently inaugurated. We can also see the home for the aged which, in reality, is a hotel. The health polyclinic, and, further on down, the future faculty of medicine of Las Tunas, and on the left is the new hotel, I believe. Streets, motorways, new roads are being built and new tourist areas are being developed, and so forth.

With the help of the country and your effort, this region will continue to develop and will be transformed more so to the degree that you fulfill the slogan "In Las Tunas, it is always the 26th." [applause]

What sort of progress did the economy record during these first 6 months of the first year of the 5-year period? In productive activity, this 6-month period has been the best since the revolution's triumph. The economy plan was overfulfilled by 2.4 percent. It was overfulfilled, [applause] reporting growth in nearly all sectors. Industrial production surpassed by 12 percent that of the same period last year. It would be appropriate to note that more than 90 percent of such growth was due to work productivity. Productivity grew by 12 percent due to the measures of work organization which were adopted for applying the general wage reform and due to the systematic exigency of all political organizations, revolutionary administration and the workers who seek a better efficiency in production and services.

The average wage grew by 14 percent and more than 2 million workers have benefitted through the general wage reform by an increase in the wage fund of 212 million pesos during the 6-month period. It is also important to mention the effort made when considering that the price of sugar dropped very unexpectedly in the free world market to half of that at the end of last year, which determined the insufficiency of some commodities and will undoubtedly have some impact during the second 6-month period of the year. Among other reasons, in our payment schedule the fulfillment of our international financial obligations has always had, has and will have the first priority. This is an area in which our country has always maintained solid prestige, including during really difficult moments.

The industrial sector carried the main weight in the growth, but growth was also reported in construction, transportation, communications, livestock, agriculture and commerce. Fourteen percent of the growth in the industrial sector was achieved by the contribution of all industrial ministries. In the steel industry the plan was overfulfilled and production of corrugated steel bars grew by 30 percent, that of omnibuses by 50 percent, that of television sets by 35 percent and that of radio receivers by nearly 30 percent.

The production of cane harvesters, which experienced some delays during the first months of the year, this month fulfilled the plan with 335 units. The factory inaugurated 4 years ago will achieve its projected potential this year, that is, 600 units. The production of batteries grew by more than 20 percent, even though 98,000 units scheduled for this period were not produced. The Manzanillo factory will have to make a great effort to fulfill this year's plan.

The production of light industry grew by 25 percent and also overfulfilled the plan. Contributing to this growth was the production of the textile industry, particularly those manufacturing sheets and towels which increased by 15 and 63 percent, respectively; as well as the shoe industry that, even though it grew by 23 percent, does not yet satisfy the needs of our population. Soap and detergent production increased by more than 12 percent, and that of bath soap by more than 6 percent.

Basic industry fulfilled the plan and its growth amounts to nearly 10 percent compared to last year. There were increases of 4.8 percent in the production of nickel, 20 percent in fertilizer, 30 percent in tires, 23 percent in tire inner tubes and 11 percent in paper. The only industries not reporting growth were glass and ceramics because of the insufficient production of bottles which in turn affected beer, refreshments and rum.

Because of this, we have to note the importance of the drive for the recovery of bottles and beginning operations at the bottle factory in this city, which will be the pride of the province and should produce 300 million bottles annually when in full production. [applause] The most affected production was that of paint because of the lack of raw materials coming from areas where we pay in dollars. The plans for oil exploration have been drafted and geology research has been increased. It must be noted that in the generation of electric energy there have been savings of more than 80,000 tons of fuel, thanks to the new electric tariff and the reduction of the rate of consumption by 3.6 grams per kw-hour. The production of foodstuffs grew by more than 10 percent.

Notable gains were a 26-percent increase in pork production, 24 percent in canned meat production, 8 percent in condensed and evaporated milk production and 43 percent in wheat flour with the help of the two new, recently incorporated mills. There was a increase of 20 percent in the production of fruit and vegetable preserves. Fishing grew by 12.9 percent although the plan was not fulfilled because of difficulties with the fuel supplies to the deep-sea fishing fleet. Notable also was the growth in canned fish production which was 28 percent.

The Construction Ministry exceeded its plan by 3.7 percent and its production rose by 19 percent in comparison with the same period last year. This growth was determined by industrial work, road construction, hydraulic works and the building of aqueducts and sewers. It must be noted that maintenance work grew by 50 percent and the plan was overfulfilled by 15 percent. Agricultural-livestock, educational and health work, and other buildings that were scheduled for completion during the period were affected because of a shortage of material for their completion.

Nevertheless, 57 agricultural-livestock construction projects were completed, 28 educational centers, 3 health centers and 59 other buildings. In the area of construction, productivity was increased by 27 percent, utilizing 12,700 less workers than in the same period last year. Construction for the people's government grew by 34 percent in comparison to last year. Sixty percent of production, nearly 75 million pesos, were spent in maintenance. One and a half million tons of cement were produced in 6 months and the production plan was fulfilled. In the second 6 months it is expected that all lines of the two new factories will be in operation with 2 million tons in production planned. This is a demanding and important goal. The sale of materials to the population grew by 15 percent. Cement sales doubled and steel bar sales trebled. Seven thousand internationalist construction workers in 10 countries produced during the first 6 months 70 million pesos in works, three times that produced during the same period last year. The trebled productivity has been a decisive factor in this growth. The execution of the investments plan during the period was 16 percent greater than last year's and the large investments characterizing this 5-year period are continuing, including the electronuclear power plant and the new oil refinery in Cienfuegos, the third stage in the expansion of Antillana [steelworks], the Punta Gorda nickel plant, the Este de la Habana thermoelectric plant, the Guajay spinning mill and the Santiago de Cuba textile complex. These works are being carried out with the cooperation of the USSR. In order to continue the energy development program a 330-MW thermoelectric plant was recently ordered from France--that amounts to as much as the total electric system Cuba used to have prior to the revolution. Its construction will begin shortly in Matanzas. [applause]

Twenty-eight industrial works began operations during the 6-month period. These include the plants manufacturing semisynthetic antibiotics in Havana, [word indistinct] in Matanzas, kerosene stoves in Villa Clara, torula yeast at the Guatemala sugar mill, cheese in Bayamo and the poultry slaughterhouse in Holguin.

They also include two water purifying plants, one in Holquin and the other in Santiago de Cuba; and in increased capacity in the cold storage plants in Pinar del Rio, Matanzas and Camagüey. The Heroes of 26 July Agricultural Tools Factory will begin operations with the cooperation of Bulgaria. [applause]

The construction of new sugar mills continues. The one in Cienfuegos will begin operations this year.

The production of the Agriculture Ministry grew in the 6-month period at a rate of 16.1 percent, with the most outstanding results being in tobacco, vegetables and tubers. The production of tobacco was affected by the blue mold for 2 years running. Measures were taken in this harvest to recover production and heavy rains almost destroyed the seedbeds at the beginning of the harvest. The results obtained in the first 6 months make it possible to estimate that the harvest will exceed 50,000 tons, one of the biggest in our history, and leads us to expect an overfulfillment of the plan by more than 17 percent.

The tomato harvest reached a record total of more than 260,000 tons, making it possible for the industry to overfulfill the tomato paste plan by 7,800 tons; a figure that is also without precedent. Sales of tubers to the state reached 10.3 million quintales, a million more than in the first 6 months of last year. The yield obtained in potatoes, nearly 6,000 quintals per caballeria, is noteworthy. In the sale of citrus fruit to the state, the plan was overfulfilled by 24 percent. Production for export was more that 27 percent higher than that called for by the plan. This year's drought has affected the spring planting of rice, which will not make it possible to fulfill the plans; and if it does not rain enough in the next few months other crops might be affected.

The experience gained in the swine fever outbreak of 1971, a better organization and the efforts of our technicians and workers made it possible to completely eliminate the outbreak that occurred at the beginning of last year which affected 173,000 animals. The measures adopted made it possible to restock the provinces of Guantanamo and Santiago de Cuba this year. In this 6-month period, the deliveries of pigs amounted to more than 30,000 tons, 5,000 tons over the plan.

Cows reached an average weight of 14 kg more than planned, which made it possible to exceed the plan by more than 5,500 tons and sacrifice 2,200 less animals.

In the 6-month period, 390 million liters of milk were produced--a record figure. The Havana provinces met the goal of 1.2 million liters of milk a day at the spring peak. Poultry production amounted to 49,000 tons and exceeded the plan by more than 3,000 tons. The egg production plan was overfulfilled by more than 27 million, reaching almost 1.2 billion during the 6-month period. The high rates of fulfillment in industry and agriculture have been positively reflected in the offer and distribution of consumer goods and improved social services.

Sales to the population through the retail network were fulfilled at a rate of 107 percent and had an overall growth of 14 percent as compared to the same period last year. This meant a 7-percent growth in foodstuffs and 23 percent in industrial products. Total distribution was greater with increases in sales through the gastronomic network, which also grew by 40 percent, as well as in social consumption. Consumption of tubers among the population reached more than 60 pounds per capita for a 6-percent increase. Total distribution of potatoes grew by 14 percent, yuccas by 40 percent and plantains 27 percent, while that of sweet potatoes and malangas [type of edible root] declined. Vegetable distribution reached 38 pounds per capita and grew by 38 percent, basically because more tomatos and onions were distributed than last year. Total fruit distribution rose by 6 percent. A network of agromarkets has been developed that makes it easier to acquire these products. Food products are also offered through the parallel market [nonrationed products], including canned fruit and vegetables, milk, cheese and meat products.

Where dairy products are concerned, supply increased as follows: 2 percent of milk, 9 percent of ice cream, 10 percent of yogurt and 19 percent of cheese. Total distribution of fish increased by 8 percent.

Growth in the transportation of cargo and passengers was 19.3 percent. Although in the area of railroad passengers, the planned goal was not met because of a shortage of spare parts, a situation that should be corrected in the next few months.

The Havana Urban Bus Company made almost 29,000 trips a day, an increase of 4.6 percent. The interprovincial bus service surpassed the plan by 7.3 percent and had a growth rate of 10 percent in relations to the same period in the previous year.

Cargo transported by automotive and railroad services of the Transportation Ministry was 13 percent more than in the same period last year. The average monthly unloading rate in ports was 658,000 tons, surpassing last year's rate by 47,000 tons. Shipping cargo decreased by 150,000 tons and wharfage payments declined by 2 million pesos.

Our people are aware of the revolution's efforts in the area of education, but nothing expresses the results better than the following figures on the number of graduates in the school year that ended in June: 219,700 from the 6th grade; 169,862 from basic secondary schools, 32,748 from college preparatory schools, 45,664 middle level technicians and skilled laborers, 42,525 teachers and professors, 51,629 adults graduating from the 6th grade, 33,305 adults graduating from secondary schools, 10,186 adults from college preparatory classes; 26,767 university professionals. In the past few years, there has been an impressive development of secondary and higher education and an impressive increase in the number of graduates, as well as in the raising of the educational level of the population. Early in July, over 18 million school books had already been printed, which ensures the availability of textbooks for the coming year.

This achievement of the cultural workers and other sectors linked to this activity should be maintained as a principle. It is necessary to note that, while it is true that Yankee imperialism could not give a few crumbs from its enormous resources to allow Puerto Rico to be the site of the coming Central American and Caribbean Games, Cuba offered itself as the location; and thanks to the material base that the revolution has created for sports, it will be possible for these regional games to be held, without fuss or luxury, but with dignity and organization. [applause]

On 30 June, in addition to the construction workers, almost 8,000 internationalist workers were providing services in 36 countries, including 1,196 doctors and a total of 2,264 other health workers. In the area of education, we are providing a significant amount of aid. A contingent of primary school teachers has just successfully completed its 1-year term in the fraternal land of Sandino. [applause]

In the People's Republic of Angola, the Che Guevara and Frank Pais contingents are continuing their work. In the 1980-81 school year, the education internationalists reached the total of 3,562. In the GDR, Czechoslovakia and since a short time ago in Hungary, 12,000 youths are being trained and are working. Through this type of cooperation, they will return to the fatherland as a contingent of highly skilled workers.

The encouraging results of the first half of this year, in addition to the achievements of our workers in the area of defense, which also surpassed the established goals, are undoubtedly our people's vigorous response to the slogan of our party's second congress: Production and defense. [applause]

I can add a pleasant, indeed a very pleasant, piece of news. Ubre Blanca [champion milk cow] yesterday produced 89.9 liters of milk [applause], 89.9 liters of milk, setting a new and extraordinary record--perhaps to hail the 26th of July. [applause] I imagine you know who Ubre Blanca is, right? [crowd shouts: "Yes"]

About the harvest. The measures that preceded the 1980-81 harvest were decisive in achieving greater efficiency.

The clearing of the cane fields; attention to the crops, including the Barbados 4362 [type of sugarcane] areas which were affected by sugar rust; the sureness and speed with which resources were made available for timely repairs and investments; the resolute cooperation of all the organizations that participated in the harvest, the constant aid and priority attention given by the party in all instances were determining factors, especially the attitude, sense of responsibility and dedication of the workers in responding to the call of the revolution.

Weather factors also contributed to our completion of the major part of the harvest on 30 April. Some figures can illustrate the work and the effort involved in the previous campaign: 425.7 million more arrobas of cane were milled than were planned. [applause] The nation's sugar mills operated at 89 percent of their average potential. This has no precedent in the history of the country's harvests in any period. We achieved an 85.31 retrieval rate, the highest level of the last 15 years, despite the fact that approximately 50 percent of the cane was cut mechanically. There was a savings of 28,913 metric tons of oil. Productivity of manual cane cutting was 252 arrobas, representing 46 more arrobas than in the preceding harvest. The formidable movement of millionaire brigades increased by 218 over last year. The Youth Labor Army achieved 302 arrobas per man in the cutting, retaining its first place as the most productive force in the country. [applause]

Combines achieved 7,900 arrobas per machine, an average of 800 arrobas more than last year. When the 30 November and Batalla de las Guasimas Sugar Mills went into operation, they surpassed production commitments in their first year. This constitutes one of the most outstanding results and one of the most significant achievements of the revolution. [applause]

The industry processed all the delivered cane and recorded the lowest amount of lost time in recent years. The fourth brigade was implemented in 50 sugar mills, increasing the number of workers by 2,800 and at the same time applying the industry's premium payment [coeficiente ramal] to the workers of those sugar mills. Bonuses were paid to 50,815 workers for fulfilling the production plan. The application of the new wage tariffs benefitted 95,336 workers in the sugar industry and 215,475 in the cane agriculture sector. In the cane enterprises the industry's premium payment was applied to all workers. In general, attention to man was superior to previous harvests.

Nevertheless, we wish to note that the efficiency of 16 sugar mills, which represent approximately 31 percent of the ground cane, was not satisfactory when compared to the rest of the country. In these 16 sugar mills, the nation's greatest efforts must be concentrated to overcome the industrial and agricultural problems next harvest. Along with the successful development of the harvest, and after its conclusion, other fundamental and decisive activities in cane agriculture have been fulfilled with real effort and dedication. We will explain the results obtained in some fundamental tasks.

Spring planting: The highest spring planting ever recorded in Cuba amounted to 21,232 caballerias, that is 7,892 more caballerias than in 1975. This spring 31,314 caballerias were planted, which means 2,190 caballerias more than the plan called for and 10,082 caballerias more than in 1975. [applause] All provinces fulfilled their plans. The new technology of planting in raised beds in low-lying lands with insufficient drainage was introduced massively this year as a result of positive experiences gained mainly in the northern coast of Villa Clara Province. Some 6,526 caballerias were planted throughout the country using this technique.

Losses in spring planting: In the plantings there were practically no losses through 30 April. In the month of May we had little humidity. These risks were necessary because of the size of the planting plan and the soon-to-come traditional spring rainy season. In the month of June there was little rain, very much different than the amount we normally have during this month. Despite these climatic inconveniences, the total losses reported amounted to 3,075.5 caballerias, which represent 9.8 percent of the total planting.

However, of these losses 1,051.2 caballerias were recovered and were replanted as a result of an extraordinary effort developed to recover the losses. Thus, the final losses amounted to 2,021.3 carabillerias which represent 6.6 percent of the plantings involved. The provinces reporting the lowest levels of losses after considering the recovery were Villa Clara with 0 percent, Santiago de Cuba with 0 percent, Granma with 0.2 percent, Pinar del Rio with 0.3 percent, Havana with 1.9 percent, Matanzas with 2.3 percent, Guantanama with 2.5 percent and Cienfuegos with 3.8 percent.

The provinces reporting the highest levels of losses were Las Tunas with 18 percent. They had a very big planting and unfavorable weather. As a result, the losses were relatively high. This must not be applauded, this must be criticized and a resolution made to have even better planting results next year and to reduce losses. Planting will not be so large, so extensive next year, and that will make it possible for them to do a better job in this activity. Holguin, 10 percent; Ciego de Avila, 9.7 percent; Sancti Spiritu, 9.7 percent; Camaguey, 9.2 percent. To have a precise idea of the significance of these results we will compare them to previous years. The country as a whole: 1978, 16.7 percent lost; 1979, 21 percent lost; 1980, 9.7 percent lost; 1981, 6.6 percent lost. This has been the best year.

Fertilization: Balanced fertilization of shoots was practically concluded on 30 June. The work went well. The balanced fertilization of new sugarcane is somewhat behind schedule which must be made up this month and the next. Nitrogen fertilization is the one that is causing difficulties although up to 30 June 62,000 caballerias had been fertilized.

Manual weeding: A great job was done in this activity for the second straight year. Up to 20 July, 122,299 caballerias have been weeded by hand and this represents 1,570 more caballerias than the same date last year. The July weeding plan was overfulfilled up to 23 July by 110 percent. Some provinces are left that will meet their plans in the next few days. With the end-of-the month impetus and the work to be done in August plus support in the application of pesticides, results should be better this year.

Rain pattern: This year rain has not helped because of its distribution and low levels. Rain has been truly critical in several provinces and, within the provinces, in some areas. Only in the month of March has it rained more nationwide than the record and the average last year. Up to 30 June, 429 millimeters were reported. This is 129 millimeters less than the record and 80 millimeters less than last year. In May, a decisive month for sugarcane cultivation, 128 millimeters of rain fell. In other words, 57 less than the record.

We still have several decisive tasks ahead this year. [Castro shuffles his papers] I skipped a paragraph here. Before I go on: This one should have gone before the one on fertilization. It's the one on depth cultivation [cultivo profundo] and I do not want to forget it. This activity was not included in our plans for this year. Nevertheless, as a result of a special effort, we have applied depth cultivation as of 20 July to more than 20,400 caballerias of shoots. All the provinces have done well in this task. This is a new technique. We began to apply it this year and we expect to apply it next year to almost all the shoots.

As I was saying, we still have ahead of us several decisive tasks such as: to continue weeding so that there will be no medium or heavy weeds by September, reinforce the work of replanting in August and September so that we will not have spring plantings with less than 85 percent of the area covered with plants when we do the October evaluation, make certain that 10,188 caballerias will be planted in the winter with optimum quality so that we may overfulfill by 2,000 caballerias the goals for the total area by 31 December 1981, guarantee the repair of the sugar mills and agricultural equipment so that not a single sugar mill fails to start operations as planned, adopt all timely measures to guarantee the repair of sugar mills and agricultural equipment, work from now on to select the necessary forces to cut the cane in the coming harvest.

This concludes the economic aspects.

We now want to turn to a new and important subject. I do not know if the rain will allow us, but I think it will, even though I have with me some papers because you cannot have all these figures in your head. [applause] I will try to take care of them so that they will not get wet. [applause] I think we can stand a little rain, don't you think? [crowd shouts back approvingly]

This subject I am going to go into is important, very important.

In the past 2 years, our country has been struck by four harmful plagues that have affected animals, plants and, lastly, people: African swine fever, sugarcane rust, blue mold of tobacco and lastly dengue virus No 2.

Not a few citizens in this country are deeply convinced that these diseases, especially the dengue, were introduced in our country by Yankee imperialism.

I am going to expand somewhat on this issue so that we will properly understand this problem.

As part of the development of its military arsenal after World War I, the United States has given growing attention to the work related to the production of chemical and biological weapons, dedicating funds, specialized personnel and institutions to their development.

In a report prepared for the special committee for the National Science Foundation of the U.S. Senate Committee on Labor and Social Welfare in May 1969 which analyzes the nature and history of biological warfare and the possible advantages of a system of biological arms, recognition is expressed on the need for increased financial support for this type of arms, which in 1969 had just reached over $175 million a year for research.

Among other things, this report states the following: Biological warfare is the deliberate introduction of disease-producing organisms into populations of persons, animals or plants. The organisms are the same as those found in nature, but can be selected and cultivated so that they will be more virulent and resistent than nature's. Some can be grown resistent to drugs and antibiotics.

Further on, the report continues: It is difficult to prove who would be guilty of such an attack since the organisms that cause these diseases are in nature in all kinds of forms, and if these are introduced secretly, it could be asserted that the situation was the result of a spontaneous epidemic. The effects of large-scale biological attacks against unprotected populations can be compared with those of nuclear arms. Crops are vulnerable to biological attacks.

The (sapasiologicas), the report continues, are extremely adequate for covert use such as sabotage. They work by delayed action. They are difficult to detect and only a small quantity is needed. In addition, due to the fact that biological agents are invisible, odorless, tasteless and since they generally do not cause immediate physiological harm; their early detection would probably be almost impossible.

According to Robin Clark's book, "The Silent Arms," in 1952 the International Scientific Commission was called on by the Chinese Academy and the Chinese Committee for Peace to investigate accusations made by the Chinese and the North Koreans that the United States had waged a biological war in their territories.

The International Commission listened to the testimony of local witnesses, who stated that after American planes had flown over different areas, outbreaks of unusual illnesses occurred. They further charged that exceptionally high concentrations of insects appeared later in these regions. These insects were either locally unknown or appeared at the wrong times of the year. Furthermore, the commission found that numerous insects thrived in the region at a time that was totally out of line with their natural times of appearance.

More recently, during the Vietnam war, it was widely reported and known internationally that the United States massively employed chemical agents that were extraordinarily toxic for the civilian population and animals, as well as phytotoxic chemical agents that devastated crops, plantations and forests.

On 29 August 1960, a study was presented that was prepared by the Disarmament Subcommittee of the U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee which expressed concern over the growing upsurge in the manufacturing of this type of arms in the United States and their necessary control.

The study was an attempt to stimulate a greater awareness about the problems created by chemical, biological, radiological warfare and the control of chemical and biological arms.

The report states that the army has established five agents of biological warfare, including certain chemical compounds used to delay or destroy the growth of plants.

The report further stresses the advantages of biological warfare over chemical warfare because the necessary incubation period of days or weeks produces a delay in the effects of biological warfare, unlike chemical products which produce an immediate effect. This makes it hard to detect biological warfare.

It also states: The agents that can be used against military or civilian personnel vary in their harmful effects, ranging from causing very mild diseases like influenza, to very serious diseases like anthrax.

The following agents of biological warfare are used against persons:

Bacteria: anthrax, dysentery, brucellosis, cholera, diphtheria, gastroenteritis, glanders, meloidosis [melodoisis], paratyphoid fever, tuberculosis, tularemia and typhoid fever.
Rickettsia: typhus, Rocky Mountain fever, Q fever, the psittacosis.
Virus: influenza, smallpox, dengue and infectious hepatitis.
Fungus: coccidiosis, histoplasmosis, toxins, botolism and poisoning of food through staphylococcous.

The following are biologic warfare agents used against animals:

Bacteria: anthrax, periwinkle, PIP.
Virus: hoof and mouth disease, murrain, Rift valley fever, vesicular stomatitis, vesicular exanthema, swine cholera, African swine fever, Newcastle disease, equine encephalomyelitis.

Three types of agents are used to destroy harvests: Microorganisms which produce diseases, harmful insects that damage plants and act as disease vectors, and chemical compounds that kill plants.

The following agents would be used for economic purposes to reduce food supplies and to destroy industrial plantations such as cotton, rubber, wood trees:

Plant pathogenic elements: potato rust, the rice brown stain [mancha carmelita del arroz], the rice beetle, cereal stem rust, oat corona rust, the corn beetle, the tobacco mosaic, the sugar beet disease [enfermedad de la remolacha azucarera], the plague of the disease of the cruciate plants and the potato disease.
Harmful insects and animals: The Japanese black beetle, the Mexican bean black beetle, the cotton grub, locust, the wheat fly, the exiaria worm, the corn worm, the leaf cricket, nematodes and the African land serpent.

The report also studies the various possible forms of spreading or transporting bacteriological warfare agents, noting that by using sprays from airplanes, large areas can be covered. Other methods were also discussed.

The report also notes that the nature of the biologic warfare agents makes them very suitable for use in covert or open operations. The report also notes: At the same time, the defense against biological warfare is very difficult because of the problems of detecting the agents, a situation that applies almost exclusively to this type of weapon.

The defense against biological warfare agents are in many ways very similar to the defense used against chemical agents. However, a strict application of health measures, such as continuous cleaning, the controlling of insects and rodents, the protection of food and water from contamination, quarantines on contaminated areas and educated and disciplined personnel are most important defense elements.

In the conference on chemical and biological warfare held at the (Bonnington) Hotel, in London, in 1968, the circles that work on biological weapons placed special emphasis on dengue as an efficient weapon against human beings.

Seymour Hersh, a U.S. writer, in an article entitled Chemical and Biological Warfare: The Hidden U.S. Arsenal, describes some of the secret bases in the United States where chemical and biological weapons are developed: the Edgewood Arsenal, and Fort Detrick. Edgewood is a giant installation northwest of Baltimore. It comprises 10,000 acres and employs approximately 4,000 civilians and 1,000 militarymen. Its budget reached the highest point during the Vietnam war.

Fort Detrick has 1,300 acres. It is located in Maryland and it employs 2,500 civilians and 500 militarymen. Its specific task is to develop types of biological warfare. During World War II, it carried out big projects and has been growing since then.

The book reports accidents of employees of the center who became ill with fatal diseases like anthrax, meningitis, and pneumonitis.

The role of the base in the biologic warfare is similar to the role that Edgewood plays in chemical warfare. Detrick controls the securing of all the equipment and products needed for an offensive war with biological weapons. It also controls the testing, research and development of this equipment and these products.

The results were inevitable, the writer notes. Since 1961, the armed forces have made extraordinary progress in all biological and chemical warfare projects. Behind walls built during World War II, CBW scientists working at 6 military bases, more than 70 universities throughout the world and private nonprofit organizations have improved herbicide and defoliant sprays as well as massive means of killing that include colorless and odorless nerve gases and bacteria specially designed through genetics to resist antibiotics.

The use of insects to transmit diseases--insects are known as disease vectors--has been the source of important studies at Fort Detrick. A newsman has reported that the inventory of diseases at Fort Detrick in 1959 included mosquitoes infected with yellow fever, malaria and dengue; fleas infected with plagues; sheep and cattle ticks infected with tularemia, resiviva fever and Colorado fever; and domestic flies infected with cholera, anthrax and dysentery.

According to data revealed recently by the U.S. Department of the Army, in July of 1958, the center of bacteriological weapons of the U.S. Army carried out experiments with the Aedes aegypti, a vector of yellow fever.

These experiments were carried out in an air practice area in Florida. A swarm of approximately 600,000 mosquitoes, which had not been infected with yellow fever, was disseminated over the practice area from a plane. The results of the investigations demonstrated that the mosquitoes can travel between 1.6 and 3.2 km. They bit many people. This test made evident the great use of the mosquitoes for transporting yellow fever over great distances.

The newspaper GRANMA, in its 30 October 1980 edition, published the following report: Washington 29 October (PL)--the U.S. Government seriously considered using the yellow fever-carrying mosquito against the Soviet Union in 1956. According to declassified documents revealed today, the U.S. Army considered the use of the Aedes aegypti to infect the USSR territory with yellow fever.

The Soviet Union had been chosen as a military objective because of the almost total absence of this disease in this country and the possibilities that its people could be more easily affected.

Millions of yellow fever vectors were used for experiments at Fort Detrick in Maryland which had the installations to produce 500,000 mosquitoes per month, while a new plant designed by the army was being built. This plant had a capacity of 130 million mosquitoes a month.

The document says that the experiments considered the way in which mosquitoes could enter protected homes and areas in the USSR. The declassified documents say that the attack against the USSR would be made in the belief that the Soviet Union could not implement a massive immunization program against the mosquito attack.

A PRELA dispatch datelined on 7 January reports on a protest made by the Indian PRESS ASIA INTERNATIONAL news agency, accusing the United States of preparing for bacteriological warfare and carrying out dangerous experiments in the city of Lahore. According to the report, scientists and specialists from the University of Maryland, under the direction of David (Negling) and other important Lahore Medical Center officials had used the city's civilian population to make large-scale experiments on bacteriological contamination.

Some of these tests had, at the time of the report, caused 30 deaths as a result of the yellow fever spread by a strain of mosquitoes which did not previously exist in the region. It was also reported that other victims of the experiments were under observation at the Lahore and Rawalpindi hospitals.

According to the report, the insect, which was introduced from the United States, has a high resistance to the environment and is highly adaptable to change. The insect spread quickly throughout the city. The rate of epidemic death from the mosquito bites was close to 90 percent of those affected. The idea of using biological weapons against Cuba has been mentioned on various occasions by various newspapers in the United States.

During the 91st session of the U.S. Congress, on 18 and 19 November and 2, 9, 18 and 19 December 1969, a meeting was held to analyze the alleged plans on the use of biological weapons against Cuba. During these sessions the following eloquent dialogue occurred:

(Mr Fraser): It has been said that the United States is prepared to use biological weapons. Is this true or not?

Mr (Pickett): I have no knowledge of this.

Mr (Fraser): Does anyone here have any information on the matter.

No reply.

Mr (Pickett): I saw a debate on the matter in the press.

Mr McCarthy: I would say that the Senate Foreign Relations Committee is not ignorant of the incidents that have been mentioned. There are persons in the government who are familiar with the minutes of the present and of the past; I know that the information is included in their minutes.

We know about the somber imperialist plans against our country in the 1970's and the 1960's. They included sabotage against the economy, plagues against plants and animals, sugarcane defoliation, the halting of rains by seeding the clouds before they could arrive at our country, bacteria against sugarcane and so forth.

They also included personal attacks against leaders of te revolution, poisoned cigars, fungus in clothes to provoke death, mercenaries hired from the Mafia, rifles with telescopic sights, poisoned bullets, and so forth.

We did not invent this. These are facts admitted by the U.S. Senate.

I have here part of the special Senate commission report in 1975 from which we can excerpt some paragraphs of interest. It says here--this is the U.S. Senate itself--for example: In November 1962, a proposal was implemented for a broader program of new clandestine operations to oust Castro. Presidential aide Richard Godwin and Gen Edward Lansdale who had experience in counterinsurgency operations played important leading roles in the creation of this program, called Operation Mongoose.

By the end of 1961 or the beginning of 1962, William Harvey was put in charge of CIA Force; this was the CIA unit for Operation Mongoose. Operating Force W acted under the direction of the expanded special group employing some 400 persons in the CIA headquarters and in its Miami branch. (Mackin) and Harvey were the main CIA participants in Operation Mongoose.

On 19 January 1962, the main Operation Mongoose participants held a meeting at the office of Attorney General Kennedy. The minutes taken at the meeting by George Magnus, executive assistant to Helms, included the following: conclusion, the overthrow of Castro, if possible. The solution to the Cuban problem is a priority concern for the U.S. Government. We cannot delay and cannot hold back money, efforts or human resources.

On 18 January 1962, the report says further on, Lansdale apportioned 32 preparation tasks to the agencies participating in Operation Mongoose. In a memorandum sent to the working group members, Lansdale emphasized that our task was to put the North American know-how to work on the project, in a rapid and effective manner. This demanded a change in the daily operations and an awareness that we are in a war situation in which we have been given full command.

The 32 tasks to be accomplished covered a wide variety of activities that ranged from the gathering of intelligence information to be used by the U.S. military forces to support the Cuban popular movement to the development of an operational program for acts of sabotage inside Cuba.

On 19 January 1962, Lansdale added an additional task to those already assigned on 18 January. Task No 33 encompassed a plan to incapacitate the Cuban sugar workers during the harvest through the employment of warlike chemical agents.

Lansdale stated that the project included the use of nonlethal chemicals destined to make the Cubans temporarily sick and to keep them away from the fields for a period of 24 or 48 hours without harmful effects.

This task was initially approved for a draft plan, with the condition that it be submitted to a political decision before its final approval.

The (?SGA) approved Lansdale's 33 tasks on 30 January 1962.

The revision of General Lansdale's program for Project Cuba dated 20 February 1962 included a basic plan of action. Phase four of that plan included an attack on the regime's cadres, including key leaders. This must be an operation with a special objective. In carrying this out, the CIA's contacts with the deserters are vital. The gangster elements can furnish the best potential recruitment for actions against the officers of the G-2. Technicians of the bloc must be added to the list of objectives. The agents of the chemical warfare program must be taken fully into consideration.

Further on, it states: Notwithstanding the program, teams of agents were sent to Cuba. A memorandum from Lansdale dated 13 March 1962 to the special expanded group instructed that: 2 teams of agents are to be dispatched from 1 to 15 April 1962; 2 teams of agents dispatched from 16 to 30 April 1962; 2 teams dispatched to Cuba from 1 to 15 May 1962; four teams of agents dispatched to Cuba from 16 to 31 May; from 10 to 15 teams of agents dispatched to Cuba from 1 to 31 June 1962.

In addition to the infiltration of agents, the Mongoose program also continued to include proposals of stepped-up sabotage.

The unsuccessful attempt to blow up the Matahambre mine was approved on 30 August 1962, and a memorandum dated 31 August 1962 from Lansdale to the SGA selected sabotage objectives like the Matahambre mine and different refineries and nickel plants. The same memorandum suggested: to encourage the destruction of harvests through fire, chemical products and weeds; to prevent the harvest through delay in work, the destruction of sacks, cardboard boxes and other shipping containers.

These are not inventions. They are the findings of the U.S. Senate.

A counterrevolutionary group recently infiltrated the country through Matanzas. It disembarked on 4 July. Three of its members were caught on 5 July at dawn; the remainder were caught on 9 July. Their task? To organize an attack on the leaders of the revolution, specifically me, on this occasion during the 26 July event; in conjunction with other groups that would infiltrate the country at a later date. Additionally, they were to carry out sabotage activities and so forth.

They confessed quickly, like all mercenaries confess quickly. It was published in the newspaper. The U.S. Government has not said a single word. And we know how the CIA operates and how it uses these elements, that it acts directly and indirectly.

But this is not all. On 23 July, an AP report came from Miami. And it states textually:

Forty commandos who infiltrated into Cuba will try to assassinate President Fidel Castro this weekend during the festivities of the anniversary of the communist revolution, the lawyer of a group of Cuban exiles said today. If they cannot kill Castro, the commandos will at least disturb the celebration at Las Tunas, in eastern Cuba, said lawyer (Ellis Rubin) in a news conference--and hear this well, in a news conference--at the offices of the exile organization Alpha 66. It is expected that Castro will be at Las Tunas on Sunday, the 28th anniversary of his first offensive against the forces of President Fulgencio Batista.

Alpha 66 said a short time ago that five commandos seized east of Havana 2 weeks ago belonged to its ranks.

Do you see how they send men trained and armed in the United States to attack the leaders of another state? How they confess?

How is it that in the United States itself news conferences are held in public offices announcing the landing of mercenary commando groups to carry out attacks on leaders of the revolution, and yet the U.S. Government does not say a word. It does absolutely nothing. It has maintained an ominous silence. But not only do the imperialists carry out and tolerate these activities, they have intensified their actions for an economic blockade of our country.

In the economic field their attitude has been no less aggressive. The U.S. authorities have used all their influence to stop the sales of nickel in the capitalist countries.

There is another scandalous fact. The main financial publications, among them the famous INTERNATIONAL INVESTOR, have reported U.S. efforts to block the negotiation by Cuba of banking loans in Western Europe. In this same framework falls the report published in the U.S. magazine NEWSWEEK on 15 June, saying that reports arriving at the State Department indicated that the Cuban company Cubazucar had bought sugar at a future price of 35 cents per pound and that when the price dropped to 17 cents there had been a loss of almost $150 million.

According to the report, this caused Cuba grave foreign exchange problems. The sinister intention of this report leaked by the State Department, which tried to cause economic difficulties for our country at international financial centers, is understood.

On our part we can give assurances that this situation never existed.

In addition to these activities, military exercises are organized around Cuba and landing exercises are planned at the Yankee Guantanamo base, illegally occupied in our territory, or part of our territory illegally occupied. We are threatened brashly with naval blockades and attacks. So why should it be surprising that imperialism has once again fallen to the temptation of treacherously using biological weapons against Cuba? What can be expected of a government whose policy is characterized by its cynicism, lies and a total lack of scruples?

We share the people's convictions and strongly suspect that the plagues that have been punishing our country, especially the hemorrhagic dengue, could have been introduced into Cuba, into our country, by the CIA. The new U.S. administration has said not a word about the measures to be used by the CIA. We urge the U.S. Government to define its policy in this field, to say whether the CIA will or will not be authorized again--or has already been authorized--to organize attacks against leaders of the revolution and to use plagues against our plants, our animals and our people. They cannot be so cynical and so shameless as to keep silent over a matter so serious and important.

In only 7 weeks, up to 24 July, the epidemic affected 273,404 persons and had cost us 113 lives, 81 of which were children. This virus has never before been reported in our country.

The Yankee blockade interfered with our efforts to fight the epidemic. We first tried to purchase malathion in Mexico from the (Lucava) firm. This is a joint U.S.-Mexican firm. Upon learning in which country the product was to be used, this firm emphatically refused to sell the product.

Later the Bayer Company expressed their willingness to sell us what we needed, and we negotiated the purchase of 20 tons to be shipped on the vessel Clarita from the port of Tampico. However, the conditions of the purchase required that Bayer report this product for export because it had an ingredient imported from the United States. It was malathion, distributed by the joint U.S.-Mexican firm (Lucava). It was necessary to obtain (Lucava's) approval to authorize the export of this product. (Lucava) refused to grant the authorization because the product was destined for shipment to Cuba.

This occurred at a most difficult moment. Initially we did not have chemicals to confront the explosive epidemic which was unleashed. In view of the (Lucava) firm's refusal, we contacted Mexican officials and persons close to the government to obtain the necessary products from the Mexican market. Due to our efforts and Bayer's willingness to sell to Cuba, we managed to purchase 30 tons of (lucathion), which is Bayer's malathion. This chemical was shipped to Cuba by air.

We had to airlift malathion from Europe at a cost of $5,000 a ton for the air freight alone. That is to say, we paid three and a half times the cost of the product for transport. We tried to obtain some of this from the United States through the efforts of the Panamerican Health Office, according to international norms applied in these cases. Although the request has not been denied, we have yet to receive a single ton from it.

We also had problems in purchasing 90 (Leco) sprayers, which are made in the U.S. In two different countries, surprisingly, on the same day the offers were cancelled. We had to begin the immediate construction in Cuba of similar sprayers.

The epidemic began in Havana and spread rapidly to the rest of the provinces. We brought in pediatricians, epidemiologists and interns from the rest of the country to train them in Havana and prepare them to confront this epidemic.

The high scientific level of our pediatricians allowed their prompt understanding of the symptoms and treatment. Some 122 hospitals were dedicated to the epidemic and 49 installations were converted to hospitals, including health polytechnical institutes, schools and so forth. This raised the number of health centers to 171, where all cases were admitted as the need arose. In this manner we made 14,965 beds available.

The special care wards were increased from 20 to 35. We ordered intensive care wards to be immediately constructed in all pediatric hospitals in Havana which did not have them. Likewise we also trained specialized personnel and promptly acquired the needed equipment. We reinforced the hospitals in the provinces with doctors, nurses and necessary paramedical personnel. All the resources for the treatment of the disease were and are fully guaranteed. At no time has there been a shortage of serum, plasma, albumin or any other medicine.

The largest number of new cases registered in the country was 11,721 on Monday, 6 July. This number was gradually reduced until we reached the lowest figure on 24 July, when 3,466 cases were reported. According to reports, on 25 July the number was still less.

We must and it is just that we recognize the special efforts to fight the disease made by doctors, nurses, laboratory technicians, service personnel and in short all health workers, especially those from pediatric centers. [applause] They have worked day and night for weeks, Saturdays and Sundays, without rest. Who knows how many hundreds or perhaps thousands of lives they have saved through that effort.

That is why on a day like today, in the name of our party, in the name of our people, in the name of the revolution, we wish to express our profound recognition to our doctors, nurses, technicians and health workers in general [applause] for the brilliant and heroic work done.

The creation of a national operations group was ordered, including civil defense and other organizations, to direct and control the activities to be carried out. In the provinces and municipalities an operations group was also organized. It was presided over by the president of the people's power and as a first alternate the chief of the general staff of civil defense. A work program was drawn up that includes the following phases:

First phase: Emergency. First phase, that is called emergency. To maintain the emergency measures against the epidemic and to increase sanitation, with the participation of all the people through their mass organizations. Simultaneously, to select and train the personnel as well as to guarantee the material resources demanded by the following phase of the campaign.

Second phase: Intensive attacks. Duration: 5 weeks following the first 10 days of August. There will be weekly treatments against the adult mosquito utilizing pesticides, malathion at 95 percent in motorized backpack sprayers and mobile spray equipment in and around homes. Efficient work will be carried out, especially in potential breeding grounds, through the application of the larvacide (Abate) in all receptacles containing water, whether stagnant or potable. The (Abate) will be applied every 2 months. The insecticide (Baytec) will be used inside homes and will be applied periodically afterward every 2 months around the potential breeding grounds of the Aedes aegypti.

The activity will primarily be directed at the destruction of all breeding grounds. Education in sanitation, discipline and cooperation of our people will be the most powerful weapons for this war to the death against the Aedes aegypti. All the nation's homes and businesses will be checked 100 percent.

Third Phase: Consolidation. Duration: 11 months. All activities leading to the eradication of the mosquito will continue. We will maintain the cycles of verification and treatment for 2 months. There will be systematic observation of vectors in all places.

Fourth phase: Permanent vigilance and maintenance. We will eliminate the possible centers of Aedes aegypti that may have survived, continuing the systematic inspections in the areas that initially were positive. A special watch program will be maintained across the nation, in addition to emphasizing controls at our ports and airports to avoid the introduction of the disease and of mosquitos from abroad, to conclude the above measures. Across the entire nation the necessary and strong hygiene and epidemiology apparatu that we need to prevent and fight any epidemic will be installed. During this intensive phase, which as we said initially will last 5 weeks, we will employ 13,061 workers, of which 5,184 will continue permanently after this phase, including 1,332 female inspectors.

Personnel working permanently or temporarily in the campaign are receiving the indispensable technical training for carrying out their work in seminars, field practice and by other means. From 28 July to 1 August television channel 6 from 0800 to 1000 will carry a course for all workers participating in the campaign to complement the seminars simultaneously being given across the land and will also inform our people about the measures to be taken. Permanent sanitation workers will be properly uniformed, equipped and identified.

The total importation of insecticides for 1 year of the campaign is 6,711 metric tons with a cost of 16.3 million pesos in convertible foreign exchange. The estimated budget of the campaign for the first 12 months is:

Salaries	8,631,119 pesos
Pesticides	16,300,000 pesos
Transportation equipment	3,200,000 pesos
Fumigation equipment	3,769,708 pesos
Uniforms and personal protection equipment	238,100 pesos
Fuel and lubricants	2,500,000 pesos
Investments	8,000,000 pesos
Other inputs	93,793 pesos

That is, the cost of the campaign for 1 year will amount to 42,732,720 pesos, of which more than half are from convertible foreign exhange. The nation has spared neither effort nor economic sacrifices to carry out this indispensable task.

Upon learning about the difficulties in acquiring some of the equipment, the Soviets have supplied us, free of charge, with approximately 50 high-quality fumigating machines [applause] which were not included in the normal trade plans.

In a few words, we propose to eradicate the disease as soon as possible and also, if possible, to exterminate the very last Aedes aegypti mosquito. [applause]

I say Aedes aegypti because other varieties which live in marshes, swamps, coasts and cays are practically impossible to exterminate. The struggle will be concentrated fundamentally against the Aedes aegypti, which is the transmitter of this disease and which can also be a transmitter of even worse diseases, such as yellow fever. It is necessary to eradicate it.

This must be the answer of the revolution to this existing situation. However, this is a struggle of all the people. In addition to the thousands of men who are professionally dedicated to this work, it is necessary that all the people participate, that all the people be informed about this mosquito, its characteristics, its habits. All the people have to be informed of all the measures and give their utmost cooperation. I believe that if any country can wipe out this mosquito it is Cuba, due to its organization, the cultural level of its people, the spirit of discipline and work of our people. I believe our country can propose for itself the goal of eliminating it. [applause]

If it should be impossible in practice, and I do not believe that it is impossible in practice, the mosquito must be reduced to such a small number that it is harmless and that control can be maintained by municipality: Where are they? How many--six larvas--how many are there? What is the percentage? The struggle is difficult. Naturally, it is well known, and many know, that they can lay their egg sheaves in clear water. However, it is also possible for the water to be poured out and the eggs to remain. They dry up and many months later when they get wet, the larvae develop. Therefore, the struggle must be waged against the adults, against the larvae, against the breeding places--these normal breeding places, water reservoirs, uncovered tanks, and others, where they lay their eggs. However, it is a so-called domestic mosquito, which is usually found near housing rather than in the jungles and the marshes. Therefore, it is easier to fight than other species and can be eliminated or reduced to such a low number that it is harmless--although I repeat, our goal, our struggle must be to eliminate it. [applause]

At the beginning it was necessary to bring the products by plane from different countries, to spend huge sums, in order to deal with the beginning of the epidemic. However, at the same time we began organizing a plan, obtaining and contracting for the necessary quantities of products for the campaign for a whole year. It was necessary to obtain equipment, 47 motorized backpack sprayers, because those used in agriculture were not sufficent, and to ship them by plane. We have brought motorized backpack sprayers from Japan by plane. We have brought products from different places, and there are ships heading our way and which will arrive soon with products.

We have created an organization in a matter of 3 weeks. We have done in 3 weeks, or we are creating in 3 weeks, an organization which normally would have taken a year to complete, holding intensive seminars one after the other, recruiting personnel with the help of the party, the youth and the mass organizations. We have created a whole army, which must operate with the discipline of an army, based on the magnificent organization and efficiency of civil defense, on its cadres and its communications media, in order to initiate the intensive phase quickly. Thanks to that, we will be able to begin in the first few days of August, between the 3d and the 10th. It is possible that we will begin a few days earlier in some provinces than in others.

However, it was necessary to have all the sprayers, all the equipment, all the means in order to begin the campaign strongly. These means are practically at hand now, together with the products for the first 5 weeks, and we are contracting for, we have contracted for, the indispensable items needed for 6 months of operation. Simultaneously we have prepared to purchase whatever is necessary for the remaining months.

It is expensive, it costs the country resources, but we cannot hesitate on this because it can be said that this is part of the defense of the country, it is part of the defense of the revolution, because these could be instruments which the enemy may be using against us.

Simultaneously, within a few weeks a forceful campaign will begin against rats, which are another potential dangerous carrier of grave illnesses into the country. Rats are the cause of many diseases and cause considerable ill effects and harm.

We have successfully eradicated the epidemics: swine fever, sugarcane rust and blue mold. We now face hemorrhagic dengue and we will eradicate it. [applause] We will also eradicate the carriers. Excellent research centers are developing in the nation and we will be prepared to face any contingency.

We will continue to make relentless efforts in the economic field. We will also continue to strengthen our defense. In a few months over half a million men and women have joined the territorial troops and they are already trained and armed. [applause] This is the way our people work and struggle. This country may be erased from the face of earth, but it will never by intimidated or humbled.

Fatherland or death, we will win!

Nicaragua's Ortega Speech

PA271958 Havana International Service in Spanish 2208 GMT 26 Jul 81

[Speech by Commander of the Revolution Humberto Ortega, Nicaraguan defense minister and member of the National Directorate of the Sandinist National Liberation Front, at 26 July rally in Las Tunas--live]

[Text] Companero commander of the revolution and commander in chief of the Cuban people, Fidel Castro, companeros of the party, Cuban sisters:

It is a source of great pride for us Sandinists to be able to share with you this 28th anniversary of the heroic attack on the Moncada Barracks. We would say [applause] that if we had to know how old our brother Fidel is, we could say that Fidel Castro is 28 years old today.

The attack on the Moncada Barracks, as we Sandinists see it, permitted Cuba, the oppressed, the exploited working people, the poor black people, to be born on that day with those heroic men who formed the vanguard with Raul [Castro] and the other brave and audacious Cuban rebels who made possible the brandishing of the flags of Marti and Maceo by patriots and revolutionaries who represented the working and oppressed and exploited people of Cuba. [applause]

Our struggle also has moments of audacity, courage, bravery and dignity that are similar to this historic and great moment of the attack on the Moncada Barracks. For us, it is deeply significant that on 26 July 1979--the year of the Sandinist victory--on 26 July of last year and on this 26 July, we have been able to be at the side of the Cuban people without anyone being able to prevent us from celebrating this day. Together yesterday, today, tomorrow and always. [applause]

We can say that we are proud that the first Sandinists who hoisted the anti-imperialist banners, the banners of dignity, of the defense of the humble, the oppressed and the poor, that the first Sandinists who with audacity sought power for the people, were the heroic Cuban brothers who on 26 July 1953 hoisted the red and black banner of Sandino, the red and black anti-imperialist banner of the Latin American people. [applause]

It is no mere coincidence that the red and black banner of the Sandinist Front is similar to the red and black banner of the 26 July movement. It is not a coincidence. Both revolutions struggle for their people who yesterday were oppressed. These revolutions struggle against reaction for a new society, to secure true justice, to secure the advance and progress of mankind.

The revolutionary struggle was being initiated, little by little, in Nicaragua, also, around the year 1953. One year after the attack on the Moncada Barracks, a group of militarymen, Lieutenant Carlos Ulloa--who died defending the socialist revolution of Cuba in 1961--also rebelled against the Somoza tyranny. We can see that the example of the Moncada Barracks served as a stimulus that moved this revolutionary man to revolt against Somozism. [applause]

We think that 1953 was a very difficult year for the people of the region, but in other places, also, the struggle of other people was also advancing. It is good to recall the heroic Vietnamese victory in Dien Bien Phu against the remnants of French colonialism.

We see in the attack on the Moncada Barracks the beginning of a difficult struggle that was waged even in prison. Prisons have been used as trenches and denunciations have been issued from them. In the Moncada attack we see the action of decisive men. A short time thereafter we saw the program they prepared to back their revolutionary action.

In the Moncada fighters we see something that is very important for our people. Moncada, with its action, its sacrifice, its blood, points to the only path through which the people can really reach power: the path of armed struggle against dictatorial regimes that leave no alternative but the search for power through armed action.

We learned from Moncada. Of course we did. We learned that cruel dictatorships like those of Batista and Somoza cannot be overthrown in elections. They had to be overthrown with courage and decisiveness, with such decisions as attacking huge barracks with few arms. But after all, the determining factor is not arms but the decisiveness, the fervor, the revolutionary conviction of the men wielding the weapons and this is what we found in the Moncada men. [applause]

The men who spilled their blood there gave us the answer. When in 1956 Rigoberto Lopez Perez executed tyrant Somoza [Garcia]. He (?also gave) us the answer because Rigoberto also was inspired in the glorious Moncada Barracks action. History has shown that this was the only way to overthrow the Batista tyranny.

The Nicaraguans, the Sandinists have also demonstrated that dictatorship such as that of Somoza can be overthrown only by counteracting their criminal actions and fire with the just fire and with the revolutionary, decided and appropriate action of patriots, the people, the peasants, the workers, the youth, the women and children who truly follow their vanguard and struggle against imperialism and for democracy, peace and the future. [applause]

Today, the Cuban and Nicaraguan people have the opportunity to build, surely and firmly, their future--a revolutionary future, a future of justice, of progress--the future of the people.

At this moment our revolutions are making great efforts--in the midst of the world economic crisis, in the midst of the reactionary actions by warmongers, in the midst of the reactionary actions of our enemies, in the midst of the difficulties that underdevelopment presents--in the midst of many difficulties, our revolutions are making every effort to assure, first the road to reconstruction, in Nicaragua's case, and the strengthening of socialism, in Cuba's case, through the peace for which thousands of men had to die to make it a reality.

Our revolutions, therefore, are concerned with maintaining every day the right of the people to build their own society in peace, to enjoy the fruit of the daily work of our workers and peasants in peace, to permit our dead to rest in peace.

We, the revolutionaries, fight for peace. However, this does not mean that in defending peace, to which both the Cuban and Nicaraguan people have a right, we neglect a very important element, that is, to strengthen the armed defense of the people which guarantees the vital defense of the right of the Nicaraguan and Cuban people to build their society and future in peace. [applause]

That is why it is not accidental that, in Cuba as well as in Nicaragua, we are trying harder every day to better organize the defense of our revolutions, the defense of our people. We understand by defense not only the military capacity to fight in front of any aggression, but also the development of an awareness and the organization to fulfill the economic goals, to fulfill the social goals, to fulfill the goals of organization which our revolutions, which our peoples demand so that we may continue winning the fight against underdevelopment, against poverty, against backwardness and against the ignorance which we inherited from the earlier exploitation, which we inherited--in the case of Nicaragua--from Somozism, from the cruel imperialism which oppressed our people and left us in ruins.

We want to tell the fraternal people of Cuba that, on the 2d anniversary of the triumph of the popular Sandinist revolution, and on the 20th anniversary of the founding of the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN], the red and black flags which the patriots raised with Sandino, the red and black flags, anti-imperialist, revolutionary, of the brothers of Moncada, the red and black flags which they waved in the Sierra Maestra, the red and black flags hoisted by the revolutionary patriots who followed Carlos Fonseca; are still waving in Nicaragua and are still firm. They continue to be a reliable beacon to our revolution in its ever present march onward, toward progress, surmounting any difficult, adverse situation [applause] which our reactionary enemy might wish to present.

We want you Cuban brothers to know that on this 28th anniversary of that heroic assault on the Moncada Barracks, there are also in Nicaragua people who are content, people who laugh, people who work, people who sweat; these are people who are internationalists, like the Cuban people and like you Cubans. They too are prepared to help other peoples because the people of Cuba have been a vanguard in the aid which our poor people needed to slowly recover from the backwardness in which Somozism left us.

That is why today we bring the warm message, the fraternal message, the Sandinist message, the revolutionary message in the first place, of the heroic people of Nicaragua, of the working people of Nicaragua and of its FSLN National Directorate; who, together with that people, is sure that, just like you, hard working people, together your party, together with your directorate, together with the men of Moncada, have been defeating backwardness; in that same manner we, we are sure, will achieve great victories, great advances in the near future.

Free fatherland or death! Long live the heroic brothers who spilled their blood on 26th July 1953! Long live brotherhood between revolutionary Cuba and revolutionary Nicaragua! [applause and shouts of "viva!"] Long live the 26th of July! [shouts of "viva!"] [applause]

CASTRO INTERVIEW WITH MEXICAN NEWSPAPER REPORTED

PA271410 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1953 GMT 26 Jul 81

[Text] Mexico City, 26 Jul (EFE)--The Mexican newspaper EL PERIODICO said today that according to Cuban President Fidel Castro, if the Cuban revolution had triumphed in 1953 "it would not have been able to survive."

In an interview granted to Mexican newsman Blas Venegas "some weeks ago in Havana," Castro said that if he and his followers had murdered then-President Fulgencio Batista [in 1953], "imperialism would have crushed us, because between 1953 and 1959 there was a very important change in the correlation of forces in the world."

The Cuban head of state, who prepared in Mexico the revolution that triumphed in his country on 1 January 1959, also said, according to the newspaper, that "the Soviet Union was still relatively weak at that time and, we have to admit, its help was decisive. In 1953 the Soviet Union would not have been able to do it; that is my opinion."

"A triumph in 1953 possibly would have been thwarted by U.S. imperialism, but 6 years later was the right moment, very timely," said Castro.

"What could we have done in 1953?" Castro asked himself. "We could have triumphed and carried out a revolutionary program that we had drawn up then; that program would have unleashed the imperialist aggression and they would have crushed us."

The president of that Caribbean country also told Venegas that he and his followers worked "for victory, not defeat" and that when the attack on Moncada Barracks failed on 26 July 1953, they suffered a "serious setback."

"Although that setback cost us many companeros, if before the Moncada attack I felt committed to the country, afterward I felt even more so. No one knew how all that was going to end; we didn't know if we were going to be murdered, but we had to defend our truth. It can be said that under such circumstances man is much more stimulated than under normal circumstances, and from those difficulties one draws the strength to face problems. But the most essential thing of all is that we are absolutely convinced that we were right," added the leader of the Cuban revolution. Venegas recalled that following the abortive Moncada attack that marked the beginning of the Cuban revolution, Castro was sent to prison and following his release, went to Mexico where on 25 November 1956 he returned to his country to fight in the Sierra Maestra against General Batista.

Today is the 28th anniversary of the attack on Moncada Barracks.

CASTRO SENDS LETTER TO ISLE OF YOUTH MOZAMBICANS

FL280127 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 28 Jul 81

[Text] Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, first secretary of the PCC Central Committee and president of the Councils of State and Ministers, has sent a message to the Mozambican students and teachers at the Isle of Youth.

In his letter, Fidel states that he had been very happy to receive a congratulatory message from the Mozambican collective when the PCC held its second congress. He stresses that their letter conveys to him their enthusiasm for and devotion to their studies in order to fulfill the task entrusted to them by the glorious revolution of Mozambique. He says: I was thrilled by your words of affection and solidarity with Cuba which demonstrate that you are educating yourselves as internationalist students, worthy children of your homeland, the Frelimo Party and the teachings of your extraordinary leader, Samora Machel.

The letter was delivered to the Mozambican students and teachers at a ceremony held at the Samora Machel Basic Rural Secondary School. The ceremony was attended by Maj Gen Mariano de Araujo Matsinhe, a member of the Frelimo Permanent Political Committee and minister of the interior of Mozambique. Matsinhe said that on their return, the African students would be able to report to their party and to Samora Machel that they had fulfilled their task in Cuba.

Matsinhe was to deliver a copy of the letter to the Frelimo and to the president of Mozambique. The Mozambican minister also toured the Presidio Modelo National Monument, a ceramics plant and the city of [Nueva] Gerona.

BCP OFFICIAL TAKOV ARRIVES IN HAVANA FOR VISIT

FL232223 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2130 GMT 23 Jul 81

[Text] Peko Takov, member of the Bulgarian Communist Party [BCP] Politburo and deputy chairman of the State Council of that fraternal country, was welcomed at the airport by Pedro Miret, member of the PCC Politburo and Council of State. Flavio Bravo, vice president of the Council of Ministers and member of the PCC Central Committee, also welcomed Takov and the delegation he heads to the events marking the 28th anniversary of the assault on the Moncada Barracks.

On 27 July the delegation will attend the inauguration of the 26 July Heroes Agricultural Implements Factory, which was built with Bulgarian cooperation.